REGISTERED NO. B. 4665.
Telephone No. 22037.

POST BOX 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

The Bombay Chronicle

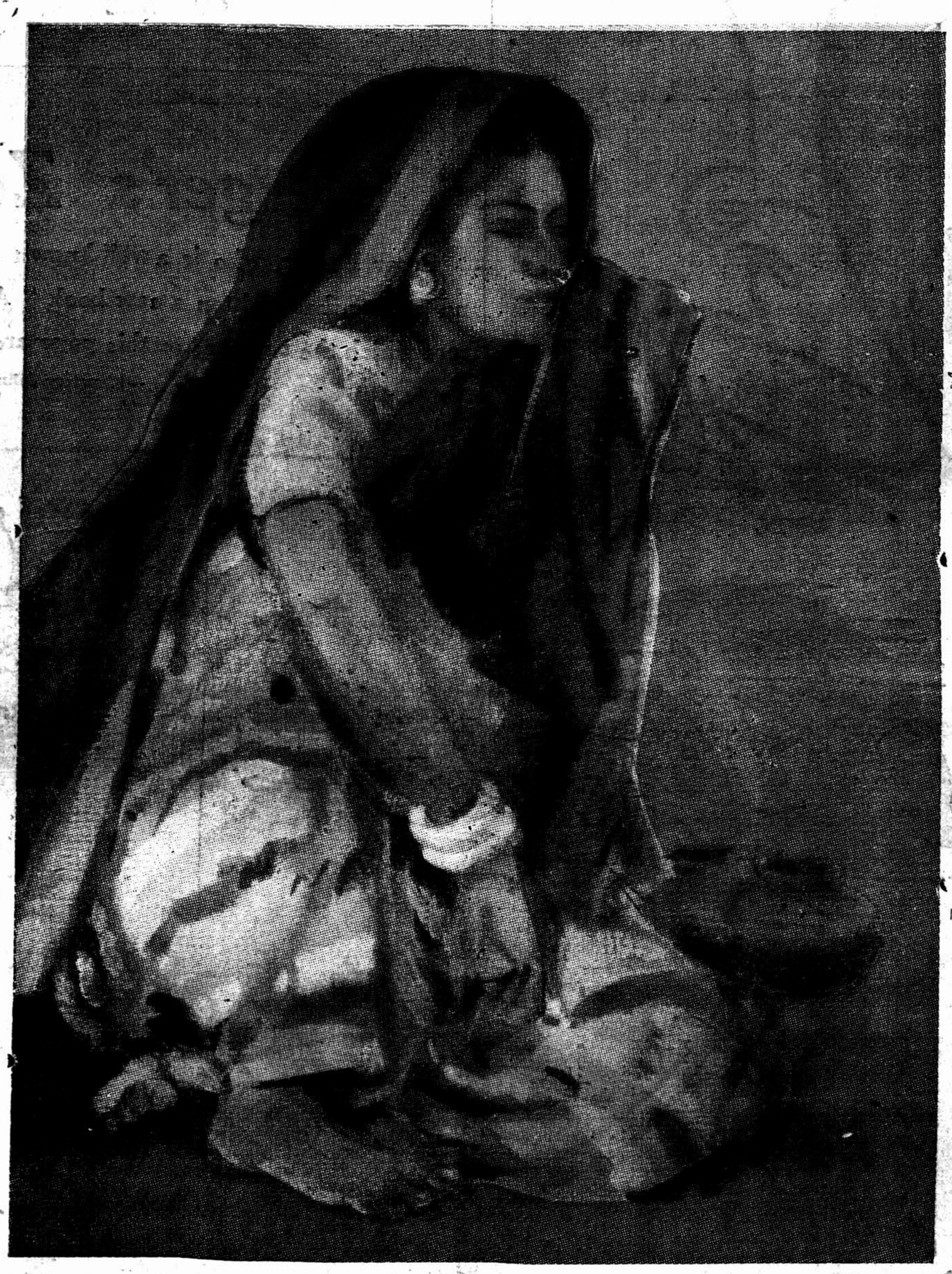
Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VII NO. 35 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

KATHIAWARI POTTER-WOMAN



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

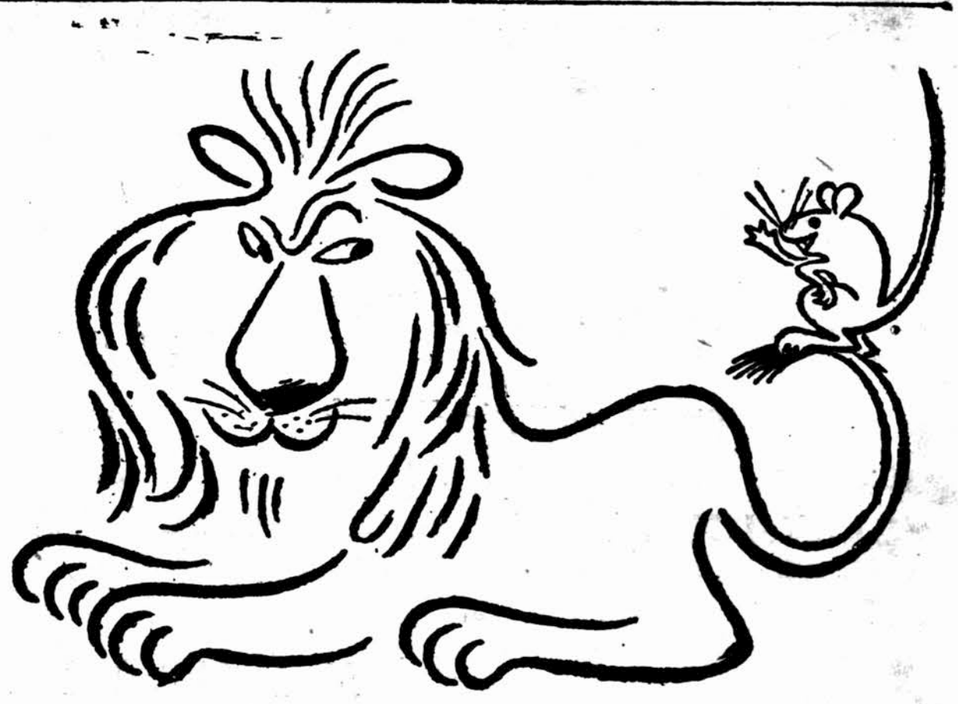
Artist: N. S. Bendre

Eight Nation Team Is

EXPLORING 'LOST WORLD' SECRETS

(See Page 3)

LOGIC

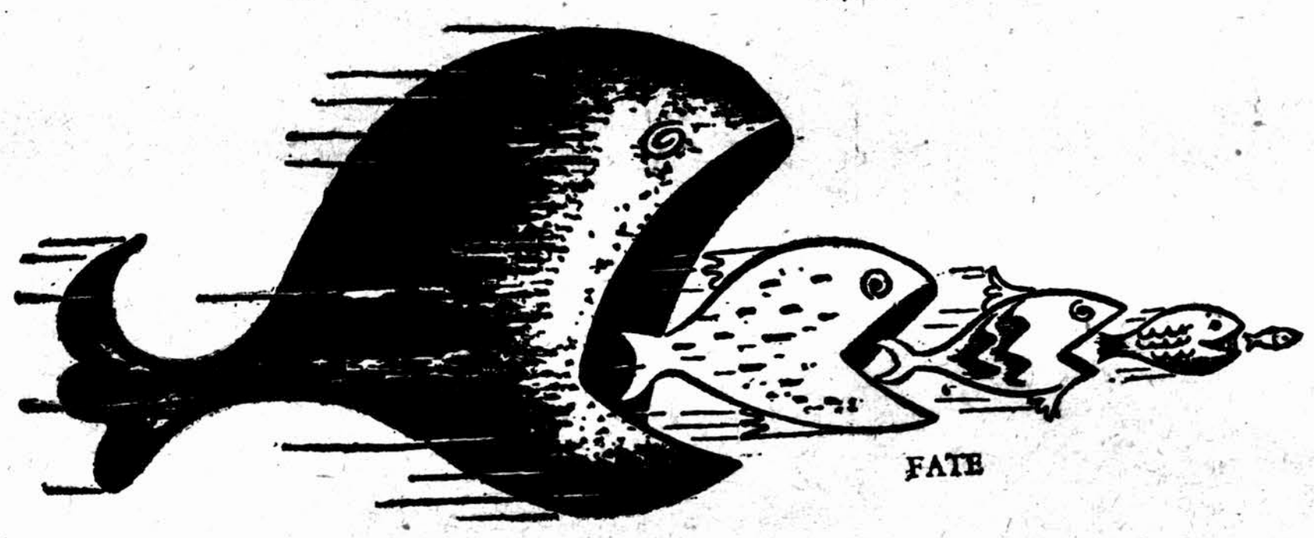


COURAGE

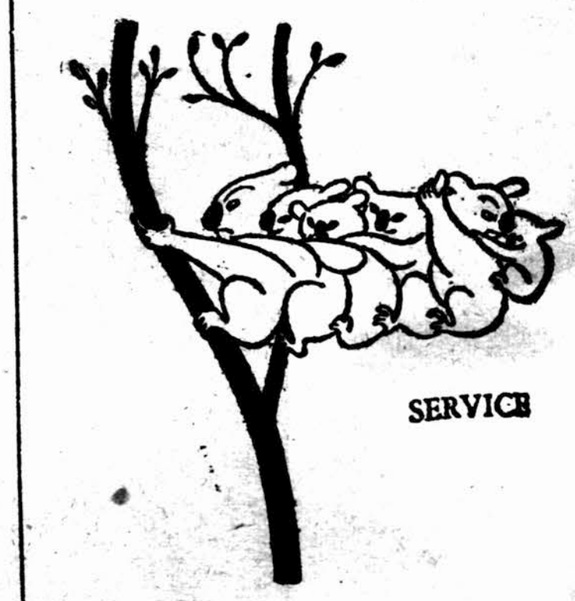
Berger's Zoo

Oscar Berger, who is a well-known American artist nd author, has written a new book " Aesop's Foibles" from which the cartoons on this page are reproduced.

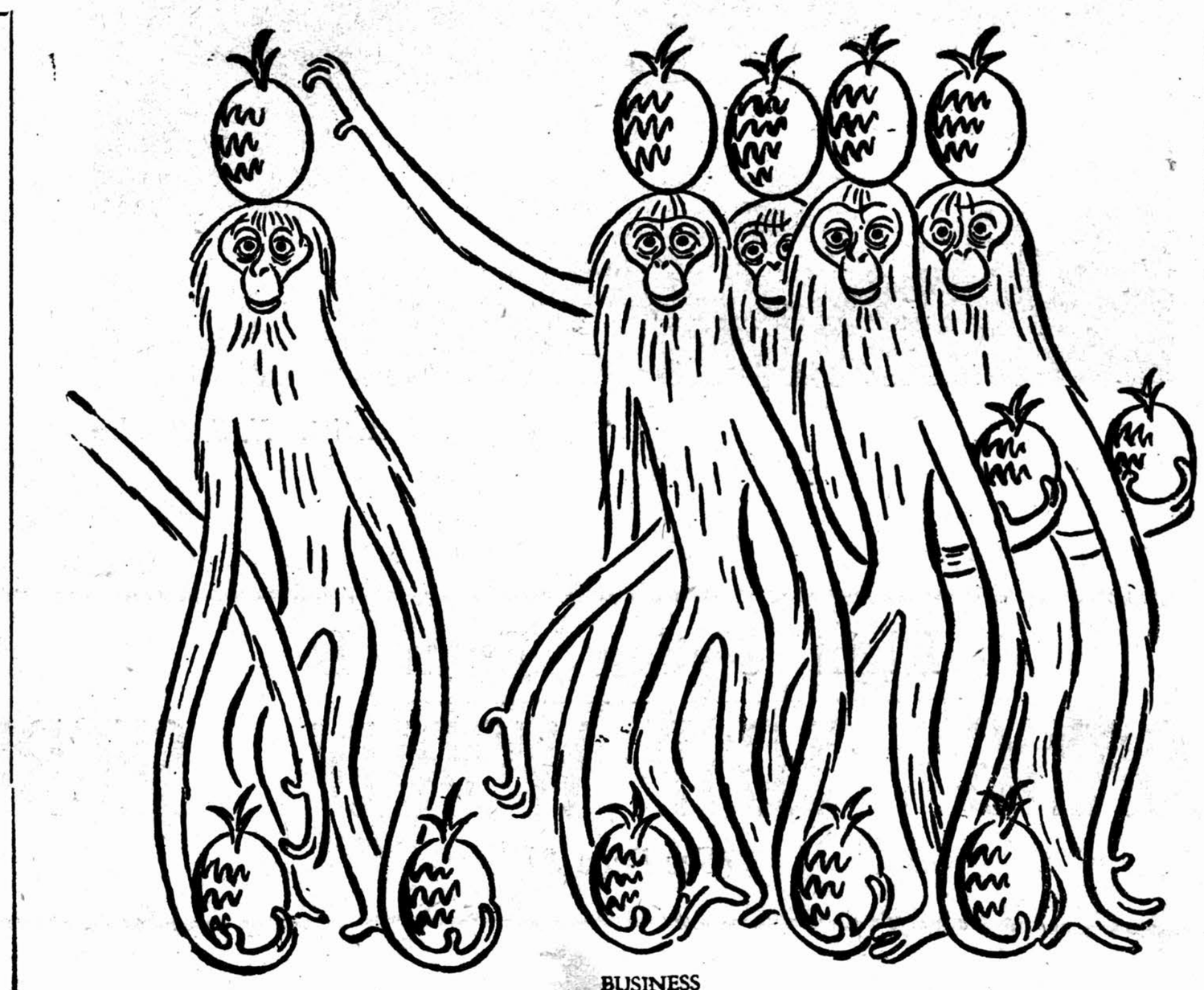
—(Courtesy John Day Company)



FATE



SERVICE



BUSINESS

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Eight-Nations Team Is Exploring 'Lost World' Secrets

SCIENTISTS of eight nations are this summer preparing to set out on a ten-year quest to open up the "Lost World" in the vast basin of the Amazon River—the world's last frontier, a mysterious area as large as the U.S.A. and about which less is known than the North Pole. The Amazon is not the world's longest river, but it is certainly the largest, carrving more water than the Nile, the Mississippi and the Yang-ste Kiang combined.

For centuries the fabulous terrain has lured explorers and adventurers. Four hundred and fifty-eight years ago the explorer Pinzon sailed up the Amazon for several days completely out of sight of land (one of the Amazon's main tributaries is 20 miles wide where it joins the main stream): later came Sir Walter Raleigh searching for El Dorado, the legendary town whose streets were paved with gold and whose king bathed every morning in gold dust

These were seekers after private gain either for themselves or for their royal masters: but this summer will see the start of a truly international attempt to open up the huge mysterious area for the benefit of men of all nations.

For today, in Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, France Great Britain, Peru, and the U S A., a body of experts is getting ready without fuss or publicity to open up this remote Lost World and to share with the peoples of every country whatever knowledge they may acquire

Warlike Women

At the town of Tingua Maria, in Peru, this team organised by the United Nations educational. Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is starting to form a base for a long term study of the hitherto unexplored uncharteted jungle region of the Amazon basin populated by Indians with mysterious tribal names whose life, as far as has been observed, is of the Stone Age.

The Amazon River itself was so named by early explorers because of the pugnacity of the women of the tribes along the river banks.

Although the Amazon was discovered more than four centuries ago, little of the hinterland lying more than five miles behind the river banks has ever been explored Adventures who have been there during the last three centuries have reported but few animals, although some have described snakes that weighed two tons poisonous insects unknown in any other part of the world, and strange, exotic plants of no known species.

This summer will see the start of intensive research into all aspects of life in the area by these international scientists who will spend the next decade in sweltering research, the findings of which will be pooled equally among the participating nations with no secrets held back for any one particular group of nationals.

Survey Of Prospects

First they will survey the region so that it can be opened up They will gather information on how best this region may in the future support immigrants from other overcrowded regions of the world They are to study the climate and conduct experiments on housing by studying how the Amazon Indian lives and learning from him

"We shall spend lot of time studing the Amazonians' way of life", said Dr. Alfred Motraux the Swiss anthropologist, now working at the United Nations on details of this expedition. "One of our groups will be busy studying ways of protecting him from the diseases of the White Man—always an Important point when civilisation comes to a backward people.

"Another team of experts will work out ways of education through films and through training teachers. As it is, the Amazon Indian has given civilisation a lot already. It was from him we learned the value of the drug called 'curare,' which medical men have found invaluable in the treatment of paralysis .....

"These Indians have found, too a way of catching fish by poisoning while the flesh of the fish remains edible. They have a hundred useful tricks like that which we intend to learn all about."

This "Lost World" is the region the frieges of which have given the world rubber and quinine Now the scientists are hoping in their quiet way for more revolutionary finds.

Driving Forces

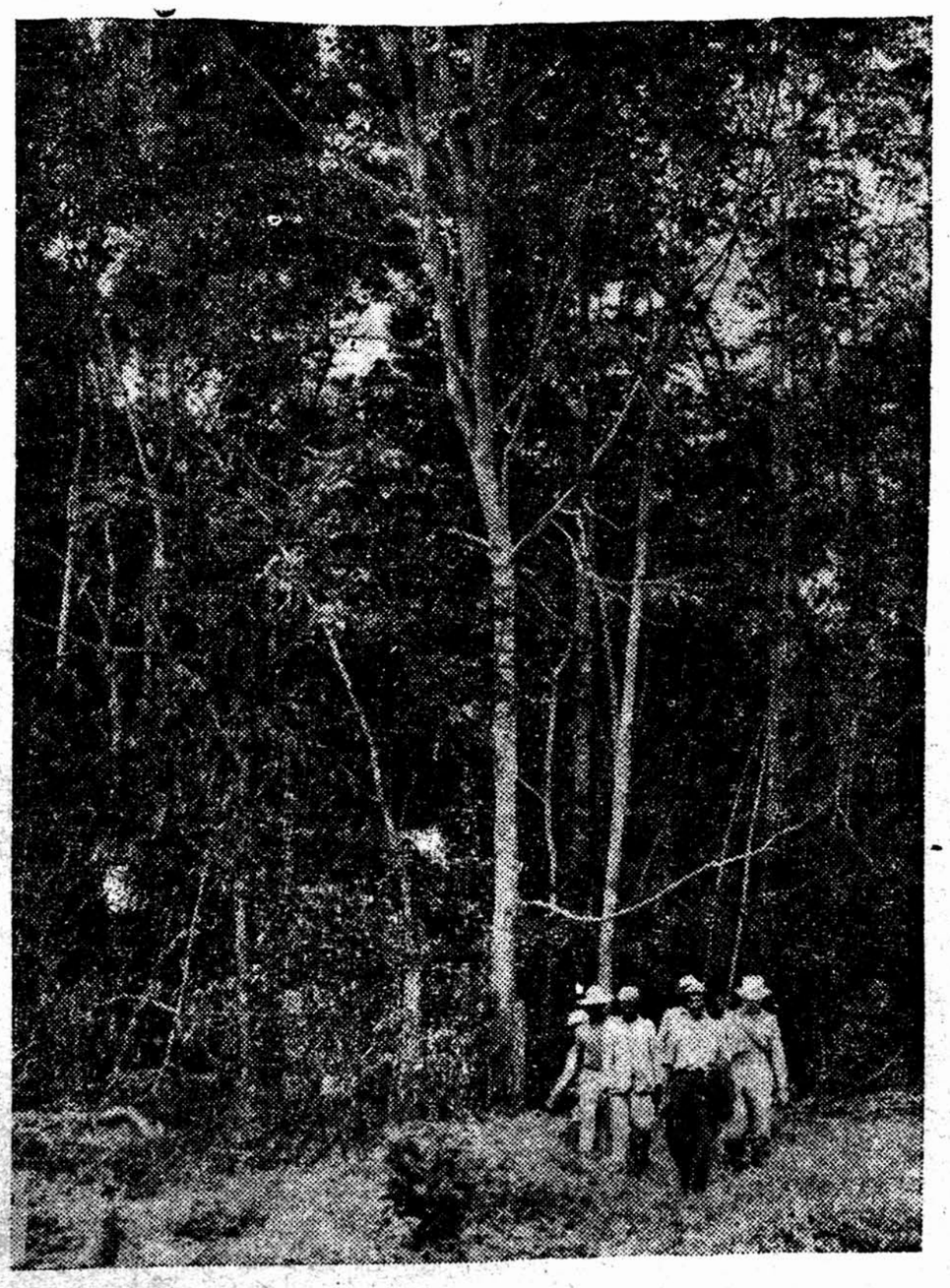
The expedition is called "The International Hylean Amazon Institute ("Hylea' in Greek means a forest) and the driving forces behind the whole scheme are Dr Paulo Carneiro, *Brazilian delegate to UNESCO and an Englishman named Dr E G Corner who before the Japs came to Singapore held the comparatively prosaic job of looking after the botanical gardens in that city*

Ise plans of IHAI include a thorough animal census of the area complete classification of plants and the establishing of a clearing house for information which will be available to any nation that asks for it

"It is going to be a long tough job of course," said an IHAI official "and we do not wait to be melodramatic about it In the first year we will spend no more than 100,000 dollars but next year we hope to have more Nobody can tell what we will find All we can do, as international scientists, is to go there work and report."

Some day, perhaps this area may be one of the most populous regions on earth It could be a wealthy one too—with, for perhaps the first time in the history of mankind the whole of the natural wealth being shared without any exploitation of the local inhabitants as in the past

SAMPLE OF GREAT EXPECTATIONS



Although the Amazon River was discovered more than four centuries ago, little of the hinterland lying more than five miles behind the river banks has ever been explored Now a team of experts and scientists from the United Nations is to begin a ten-year quest to open up the "Lost World" in the river's vast basin. Already the fringes of this region have given the world quinine and rubber (this photograph shows the size of the Hevea Braseiliensis rubber tree), and the scientists are hoping for even more revolutionary finds as a ressult of thei explorations..... .....

By Peter Waring

Scientists of eight nations are this summer prevaring to set out on a ten-year quest to open up the "Lost World" in the vast basin of the Amazon River—the world's last frontier, a mysterious area as large as the U S A.

First discovered by Europeans four centuries ago, little of the Amazon's hinterland lying more than five miles behind the river banks has ever been explored. The new expedition, sponsored by the United Nations, will throw open to all countries the fruits of such findings and discoveries as are made.

THE LONELIEST OBJECT IN KNOWN CREATION

Mount Wilson Observatory Detects Escaped Star

By Thomas R. Henry

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY:—Stars are escaping from the Milky way Galaxy. First evidence of this was presented before the American Astronomical Society here by Dr Jacob Nassau of the Warner Swasey Observatory in Cleveland.

Dr Nassau and Dr G B Van Albada of the observatory staff told of observations outward from the Sun toward the edge of this isolated 1,000,000,000-star aggregation of which the solar system is a part with the aid of newly developed photographic films extremely sensitive to invisible infra-red light The distance is about 20,000 light years—or the distance traversed by light moving at 186,000 miles a second in 20,000 years

They concentrated their observations on about three square degrees of the sky In the entire valut of the heavens there are about 145,000 square degrees. Their most remarkable finding was that of about 700 M stars, 95 per cent of which never had been detected before tending to concentrate along the 20,000-light-year limit These are large relatively cold, red stars One of them would fill approximately the orbit of the planet Mercury around the sun Their surface temperatures are only about half that of the sun.

At best such stars would be only faintly luminous with visible light Their chief emission is infra-red which could not be picked up on photographic plates hitherto available They might be compared, it was pointed out, to a row of red lanterns hung around the border of the galaxy beyond which there is only empty space for about 1,000,000 light years Across this gulf lie other galaxies comparable in size to the milky way aggregation

The most remarkable find however was that of two S stars. These are very cool red stars which must be enormously large compared even with M stars because their total infra-red emission is about 10,000 times that of the Sun They may have diametres of billions of miles, rating with the supergiants of the universe Up to now they have been considered about the rarest objects in the heavens Only about 20 ever have been recorded With their total infra-red emission known however, it is possible to give a fair estimate of their distance

One of those found by Dr Nassau was less than 20,000 light years away The second, however, was at a far greater distance—possibly as much as 40,000 light years This is about the limit of the Cleveland Telescope This would indicate he said that it is very likely a lone star in space which in some unknown way has escaped the galaxy of which it once was a part

The billion or more stars including the Sun, are held together in a concentrated system by supposedly unbreakable chains of gravity All have independent motions of their own through space, averaging about 30 miles a second although velocities as high as 200 miles a second have been recorded If some one of them attained a much greater velocity Dr Nassau pointed out, an escape might be possible

The escaped star is *the loneliest object in known creation. It is the only object yet discerned in 1,00,000 cubic light years Just now it seems outside* any gravitational attraction It may drift around forever in this great void or eventually it may be pulled into some other galaxy

If the interpretation is correct however, there may be many other stars in the same condition since only **about a 1/70,000th of space has been** surveyed

Count Folke Bernadotte

A Resolute Man In Search Of Peace

By Raymond Daniell

IN his fifty-fourth year Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden is slight of figure, erect in bearing and has the manner of a diplomat of the old school. His blue eyes gleam with sincerity and purpose but not with the blazing fire of a zealot. He is a tolerant man. His graying hair grows far back from his forehead, emphasizing the intellectual character of his countenance.

Time has graved deep lines into his face, forming sharp goemetric patterns around the short, down-curved arc of his strong mouth. His chin and forehead bespeak one who is quick to think and quick to act. His nose is straight, neither bulbous nor pointed. There is calm serenity and patience about him.

This is the man who has undertaken the task of restoring peace to the Holy Land as mediator for the United Nations. We met in his suite at Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo, that gaudily decorated hostelry which with its splashes of red, gold and green in the lobby reminds one of a Pharaoh's tomb. Through the open window of his room there floated an exotic melange of sound—the rhythm of a rumba being played by an orchestra in the garden behind the hotel, a hurdy-gurdy, the voice of a woman street singer in a plaintive Arab song and the sound of a choir singing "Silent Night" in an open-air cinema near by. Now and then a camel emitted its blood-chilling cry and a donkey brayed above the constant cacophony of taxi horns

Universal Pessimism

It was at the end of a hot, tiring day of difficult negotiation with the Arab leaders. Downstairs on the terrace of the hotel men in the uniforms of half a dozen countries and Egyptians with tarboosnes on the chairs beside them sat over clinking glasses discussing the chance of a permanent peace resulting from the truce the Count had brought about.

There was almost universal pessimism. Some Arabs expressed the opinion that the United Nations negotiator was too idealistic, too much of the old school, too lacking in experience of the rough and tumole of post-war diplomacy, to achieve success in his difficult mission. But if the Count felt any similar misgivings he showed no sign of it nor of any fatigue from his long session at the conference table. Coatless, he relaxed in an easy chair, smoking an English cigarette, which he prefers to the American type.

Although he had not had time to change, his white shirt with the initials "F. B." embroidered over his heart was fresh and crisp-looking. He had not loosened tne bow tie he wore, although the air in the room was oppressive, almost suffocating. We talked of the difficulties of his task and of the qualities he regarded as essential for a successful mediator.

"I said when I accepted this appointment," he began, "that I regarded the chances of success as about one in 100. I think that was a fair appraisal of the problem. Some of my friends told me I was a fool to attempt to solve it. But I have a feeling deep inside me that it is uncourageous to attempt only the easy jobs."

The Count went on to explain that while he was not a deeply religious man he had been strictly brought up in the Protestant faith in the home of his father, Prince Oscar, brother of Sweden's 90-year-old King Gustav That training seems to have given him a sincere humility that found reflection repeatedly in his conversation. In English that was impeccable and unblemished by an accent, he said:

"If I succeed in this mission which has been entrusted to me I shall not be proud Man cannot do anything alone. He must have the help of Almighty God. So if I should succeed I shall know whom to thank."

A Square Shooter

I asked him then what he regarded as the indispensable qualities of a sucessful mediator. Without hesitating he replied:

"A good negotiator must be fair and just. He must be absolutely fair and just. Only then can the parties to a controversy have confidence in him. If he says one thing to one side and another to the opposite side, he is lost. He cannot hope to win concessions from one side or the other by what you call trimming. He must be what you Americans call a square shooter."

Count Bernadotte then explained why he does not think his mission is entirely hopeless, although as matters then stood the Arabs had declared that they would fight to the end to prevent establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and the Jews had told him they would accept nothing less. On the face of things it looked as if he had been called upon to prevent the inevitable result of the irresistible force meeting the immovable object head-on but he disagreed.

"The job would be hopeless," he said "if both sides had said irrevocably that they would stick to their present positions. I think they do want peace on both sides—the leading ones, anyway. The prospect for a truce did not look encouraging, but we have a truce. They found it possible to compromise there. Who knows? It may be possible to compromise for the sake of permanent peace. It is not a good chance, but there is, nevertheless, a chance. If I succeed in that I shall be grateful—I do not say proud."

Before his selection by the United Nations as mediator last May, Count Bernadotte had given no special study to the Palestine problem except that which a man with no fixed business or political responsibilities, but with an interest in world affairs, might be expected to give it. He knew in a general way what the problem was, but he had not gone into the details with any great exactitude. Thus he approached the problem with an open and receptive mind.

He has expert advisers. First there is Ralph Bunche, an American Negro and Harvard graduate who has made exhaustive studies of racial problems in South Africa and who collaborated with Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish scholar, in his survey of the Negro problem in the United States. Others are Dr. Paul Mohn, Swedish administrator of Greek relief during the German occupation, who handled the job of feeding three million persons daily; Pablo Azcarate of Spain, who is liaison officer with the Egyptian Government and the Arab League, and Henri Vigier of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and the United Nations Secretariat.

COUNT BERIADOTTE ALIGHTING AT HAIFA FROM HIS PLANE WITH ITS RED CROSS AND U. N. MARKINGS.

Typical Reaction

According to Count Bernadotte's close associates he is good at relying on the advice of trusted assistants. He knows how to delegate authority, thus sparing himself for the more important and broader aspects of the job in hand. Perhaps it is well that he can do so, for he is not strong. He has suffered recently with stomach ulcers, and the irregular life he is living—long hours of travel by air, change of diet and climate —might easily prove too much for him if worry over unnecessary details were added.

While we were talking a member of the mission brought him a report of a violation of the terms of the truce in Palestine. Count Bernadotte glanced at it and said:

"Why bother me with it?" The truce is behind us now. I am working for permanent peace. The maintenance of the truce is the responsibility of the observers. Their headquarters is in Room 215. I suggest you discuss the matter with them."

Barbara Wessel, his young and revering secretary, said later that his reaction was typical. He refuses to burden himself with details once they have been delegated to someone else. And those on his staff confirmed what she said. They like working with him for that reason. As long as they do their jobs well, they know that they will not be nagged or second-guessed. And for his part, with each yard gained, he likes, as an ex-cavalry officer, to leave a subaltern to consolidate the position while he forges ahead.

Bernadotte's reputation as mediator stems from his successful negotiations with Heinrich Himmler toward the end of the war for the release of Norwegian and Danish inmates of concentration camps. How he made contact with Hitler's Gestapo chief towards the end of the war and persuaded him to release thousands of concentration-camp inmates in exchange for a smaller number of German prisoners interned in Sweden Bernadotte has told fully in his book, "The Curtain Falls," which deals also with the part he played as intermediary when the Nazis finally decided that the game was up

A Big Moment

His meeting with Himmler undoubtedly was one of the big moments of Bernadotte's life He had acted as peace-maker between friends and had even taken part in important business deals as an employe of the banking firm of Lee Higginson & Co. in New York and Paris, but never before had he been caught up in the vortex of history as he was then. It probably helped to impress him with the importance of the individual as an agent of destiny and providence in which he so strongly believes now. His attitude is that when fate calls. no man can say no.

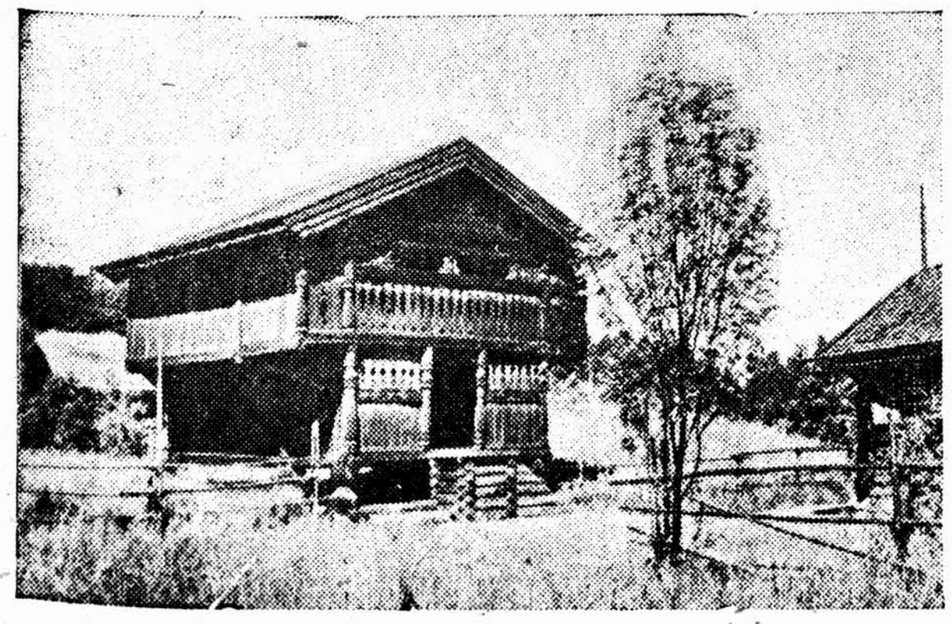
Punctuality is a fetish with him. It is part of his idea of living up to his world of noblesse oblige and of common courtesy in the democratic world in which he lives despite his royal blood. Yet, while he is rigorous in self-discipline he does not expect the same of every one. He is full of human understanding. Delays at airports or broken appointments sometimes drive his staff to fury but they never disturb him. He just settles down to wait.

Yet he can be tough. The story is told of his visit to Amman when he had someone telephone Kink Abdullah that he would like an appointment to see him that afternoon at 4. The King, it was explained, was busy and had not been expecting the Count and so could not see him at 4. "Tell him I will call at 4 to see him," snapped Bernadotte, and that was that. He saw the King.

He has taken be same attitude regarding entry into various countries that his mission requires him to visit. At first there was insistence on the formalities of visas, customs inspection, censorship and all the other rigmarole of post-war nationalism in this part of the world. But Bernadotte cut through all that and now he and his mission travel at will without interference or impediment. He has a sense of humor, smiles easily and is pleasant and informal in his contacts, but behind that pleasant exterior is a core of iron determination. He is not unaware his power to charm nor above putting on an act for visitors, whether they represent a state or the press. He is an artful dodger of embarrassing questions.

Legend has it that Count Berna-

(Continued On Page 8)



Folk Museum, Oslo

A Glimpse Into Scandinavia

BY DR. J. F. BULS RA

THE war-ridden world has been thinking in terms of power, i.e., man-power and firing power. The first world war brought the 'Big Three' to the fore—Great Britain, France and the U.S.A. After the second World War we have been talking of the Big Five, the U.S.S.R. and China having been added to the other three.

Size and population seem to impress us though Great Britain without the dominions is not so large in size and China's size and population seem to be proving a burden and obstacle rather than an asset. India perhaps is in a stronger position today than China with her long-drawn out and destructive civil strife.

This evolution of a country's greatness of her size, population, armaments and industrial potential is however gradually giving way to another more appropriate standard of measurement not of the vague attainment called 'greatness', but of her culture and civilization, by the yardstick of the general happiness of the mass of her people. This standard takes into consideration such attainments as the general level of literacy and culture of her people the equitable distribution among them of the national income, the spread of democracy among the citizens and the prevalence of such institutions and machinery of governance as to permit of an equality of opportunity to the generality of the individuals forming that particular society.

High Standard Of Literacy

Judged by such standards the Scandinavian countries of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, their neighbour Finland and the small country of Switzerland are perhaps today leading the world in the practical and effective working out of a successful democratic ideology. For, a visitor to these is soon struck by a good many things that come quickly to his notice He finds almost all the people well clad, the children healthy and happy, the people cheerful and enjoying the good things of life, the average standard of literacy high and an equalitarian relationship between individual men and women, to whatever station of life they may belong. The slums become conspicuous by their absence, there is a feeling of economic security among the people, and the level of social services is so high that there appear to be few who are too rich and fewer still who are too poor,'

Denmark, Norway and Sweden proper are about 16500, 124500 and 173300 sq miles in area with respective populations of about 4, 3 and 7 million and a density of 244,25 and 43 persons per square mile. The most interesting sociological aspect of the three peoples is that they are each very homogeneous and have no racial or minority problems. They speak languages which are similar to one another and the Dane, Sweden and Norwegian can understand one another quite easily in speech as well as in writing.

Common Ground

While their respective economies differ and each country has different customers there is considerable common ground between their institutions and cultural and spiritual life. In fact they hold periodic congresses and conferences in their capitals or other cities by turn and discuss common problems of state and city, as also those pertaining to health, medicine, education, social welfare, etc. They visit one another in large numbers and borrow ideas, institutions and methods from one another.

The visitor soon finds that the social services of the three countries run very much parallel and that there is considerable exchange of information between the peoples and officials of the three countries. Sweden is the most industrialised among all the three being 60 per cent industrial, and exports high quality steel and tools, machinery and ball-bearings, timber, wood pulp and paper. Norway has large forest areas and also exports timber and wood pulp, catches large quantities of fish and runs a much larger tonnage of shipping all over the world in proportion to her size and population. Denmark is highly efficient in her dairying and agriculture and exports large quantities of becon, eggs and butter, especially to Great Britain and her immediate neighbours besides agricultural machinery and some china to foreign countries.

Love Of Art

All the three countries have a high standard of literacy and their educational institutions exact very high standards of work from their students. People are fond of reading and the publishing trades thrive enormously in the three countries the art of printing and book production having attained a very high level. The love of art and the artistic and beautiful is phenomenal among the Scandinavians as would be seen by a few visits to the homes of any class of people among them.

They love flowers and gardens and in the summer months the three countries present an appearance of garden land. Not only every home, rich or poor in the country, will have a garden and flowers but every flat and apartment house in the city will have their flower pots or boxes and special receptacles provided for the former in the balcony of each flat or apartment. It is quite a sight to see their co-operative or municipal housing where on every floor one will see long rows of colourful flowers adding gaiety to the prospect.

I said that slums are conspicuous by their absence in Scandinavian countries and that is literally true of every city in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Scandinavian countries have devoted the greatest amount of attention to provide good, clean and comfortable housing to all the different income groups at rents which they can afford to pay. Families with a larger number of children get special concessions and have not to pay more by way of rest for the longer accommodation that they occupy.

Role Of Medicine

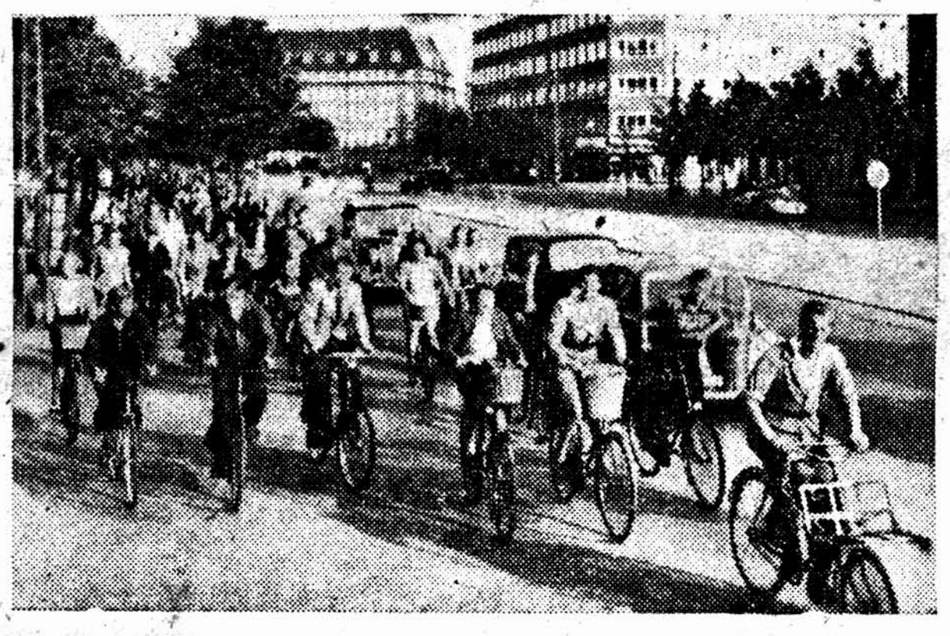
Medical care and proper hospital treatment is another social service that all the three countries have developed to a high pitch of efficiency, and the two services combined, viz., good housing and adequate preventive and curative medicine have resulted in the remarkable positive health that the people of the three countries enjoy. The death-rate is as low as 11 per thousand and even lower in Sweden, and the infant mortality 37 per mille in Norway and 26 in Sweden as against our death-rate varying from 20 to 25 per 1000 and infant mortality as high as 168 to 200 per thousand live births.

There is a shortage of man-power in all the three countries, except that perhaps Denmark does not feel it so strongly as Sweden and Norway and wages are relatively high even as compared to those of similar class of workmen in other European countries

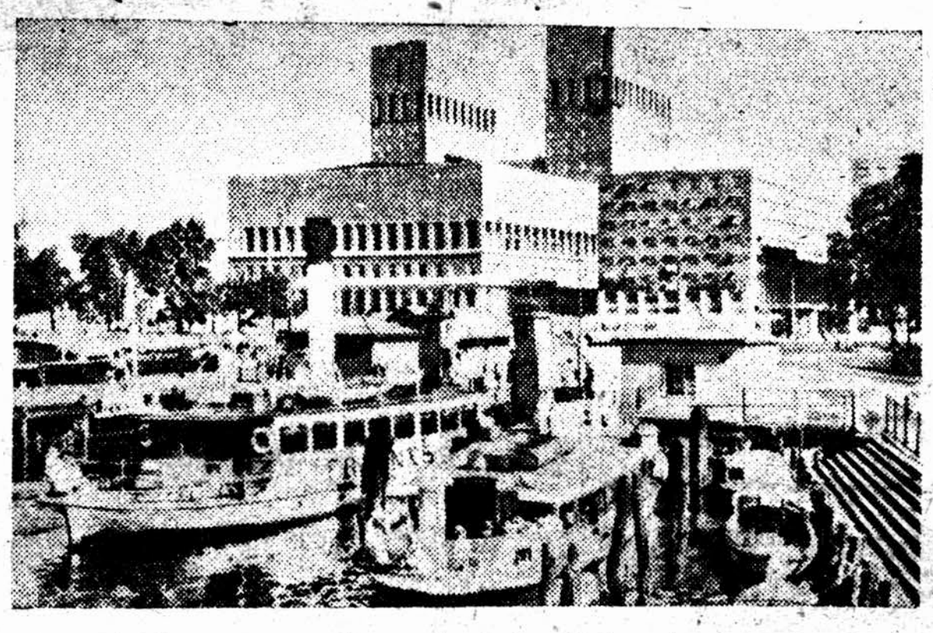
Domestic labour is extremely rare and the hourly wages of unskilled labour varies from about 3 to 5 kroner according to the nature of work and scarcity of labour therefore no annual income of unskilled worker being less than 4000 kroner per annum, i.e., from Rs. 3000 to 4000 per year or Rs. 250 to 330 p.m. Every man of 65 and woman of 60 is entitled to a pension, if needy, and it varies from 120 to 140 kroner p.m. or Rs. 90 to 140 p.m. per person, according to the country and the value of their currency in Indian money Danish and Norwegian crown being equivalent to annas eleven and the Swedish fron being approximately equivalent to Re. 1.

With such social security obtaining in these countries one would naturally expect a very low percentage of offences or criminal behaviour and this expectation is borne out by the surprising fact that there were said to

(Continued On Page 22)

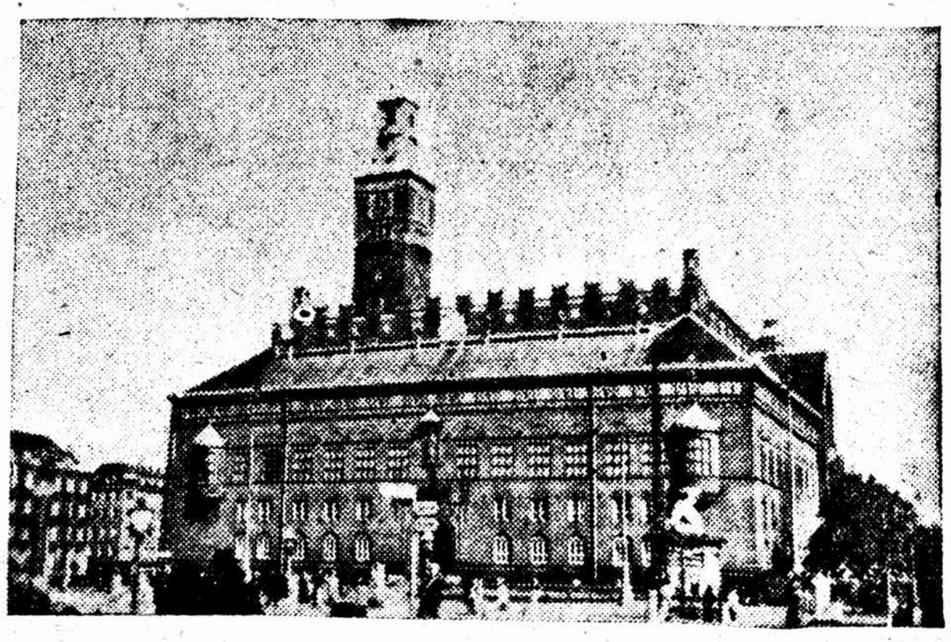


A Street Scene In Copenhagen



A Scene In Oslo

Europe's Most Progressive Nations



Town Hall, Copenhagen

Sculpture By Rodin

A work of magnificient power, composition and unity of the greatest of modern sculptors. Man draw s himself out of the earth with a Titanic effort. His feet still adhere to the mud and are just distinguishable from it. One hand plunges to the ground as if for support: whilst the other turned in or itself seems to carry all the weight of the body and to bear it towards the heights.

THE SALON OF TUILERIES

★

By J. P. Valabriga

THE Salon of Tuileries celebrated this year its twenty-fifth anniversary. At its origin it was a schism, a falling away from the national society of Fine Arts.

When this schism began to manifest itself, the position in general was as follows: on one side was a group, the most numerous, belonging to the tendency that is today commonly called "Artistes Francais". By this was meant partisans of the most direct and the most simplistic realism. This tendency could be defined by a slogan: Nature, and no interpretation of this nature. Having become a system, such a theory of aesthetics results in a dry academism devoid of all inspiration. It gives the first importance to a purely technical cleverness, and has for ideal a photographic reproduction

For the dissident group, the one which founded the Salon des Tuileries, Nature should be freely interpreted by the painter. Painting is not a reproduction but a search. The followers of this aesthetic of liberty, grouped particularly around Othon Friesz. Ceria and Dunoyer de Segonzac applied to the adverse tendency the label of "pompier" (uninspired conventionalists). They were noted for their daring studies in color, form and composition. The group of the Tuileries embodied the living forces of youth in painting. The tendency labelled "Artistes Francais" has degenerated in sterile repetition, without any possibility of growth. Today it is discredited among good critics and amateurs.

The Salon of the Tuileries had to fight in the beginning to conquer its place. The first expositions were held in huts installed in the Gardens of the Tuileries (hence the name).

Great Names

Later they exposed, still in huts ments at the porte Maillot one of the gates of Paris. Often they exposed their pictures wherever chance offered, in quarters with inadequate lighting facilities and unsuitable for the proper hanging of paintings. We are told that in the years 1925/27 they exposed in a kind of a disused garage in the environs of Montparnasse. Today, definitely recognised, the Palais de New York receives it and the Exposition is visible from June 10th to July 10th. Already rumours are afloat about its disappearance or fusion with another group. We hope that this is incorrect. The Committee of the Tuileries contains under the presidency of the greatest contemporary French Architect, Auguste Perret, some of the greatest names in modern painting: Matisse, Dufy, Brianchon, Oudot, Limouse Derain, Cavailles, Louise Hervieu; also the names of the initiators Ceria, Friesz, Dunoyer de Segonzac.

Whatever its future may be, this twenty-fifth Salon is one of the most interesting amongst those we have seen during the last few years. One can even say that it has today a particular importance from the fact that it takes sides in the artistic disputes which have arisen in France since the war. We shall mention more concerning this later in this article. New efforts by the organisers of the Salon will surely next year give to their exposition a primary importance. There are three principal reasons for this success. They are: selection, the method of hanging the pictures, and the general tendency. Three things so decisive in all expositions and also in Art itself that it is necessary to analyze them. We shall see what results the animators of this Salon have obtained and what are the lessons they teach.

The Selection

It is severe. The number of those who expose and the number of the works is reduced, if a comparison is made with the Salon de Autumn or the Independents. The first advantage of this selection is one can say, panoramic; the visitors are spread, the fatiguing search through miles of pictures hanging on the line and the confusion produced by the multitude of painters and tendencies. Many of those usually present at the opening of exhibitions believe that it is quite possible to walk by a really fine work without even looking at it.

Clearly, by exhibiting a vast number of pictures, a Salon is apt to miss its principal objective which is to permit comparative judgments and discovery. The Tuileries Salon easily avoids being tedious, but the adversaries of selection reply that we risk by this a graver fault; the preliminary choice of pictures made by a committee, they say, does not permit the choice of the amateur. By this previous selection, he is kind of told what to admire and his taste is imposed on him. The work of judgment is, so to say, done for him. Besides experience proves that this method of selection produces monumental errors (Cesanne was refused by the Salon).

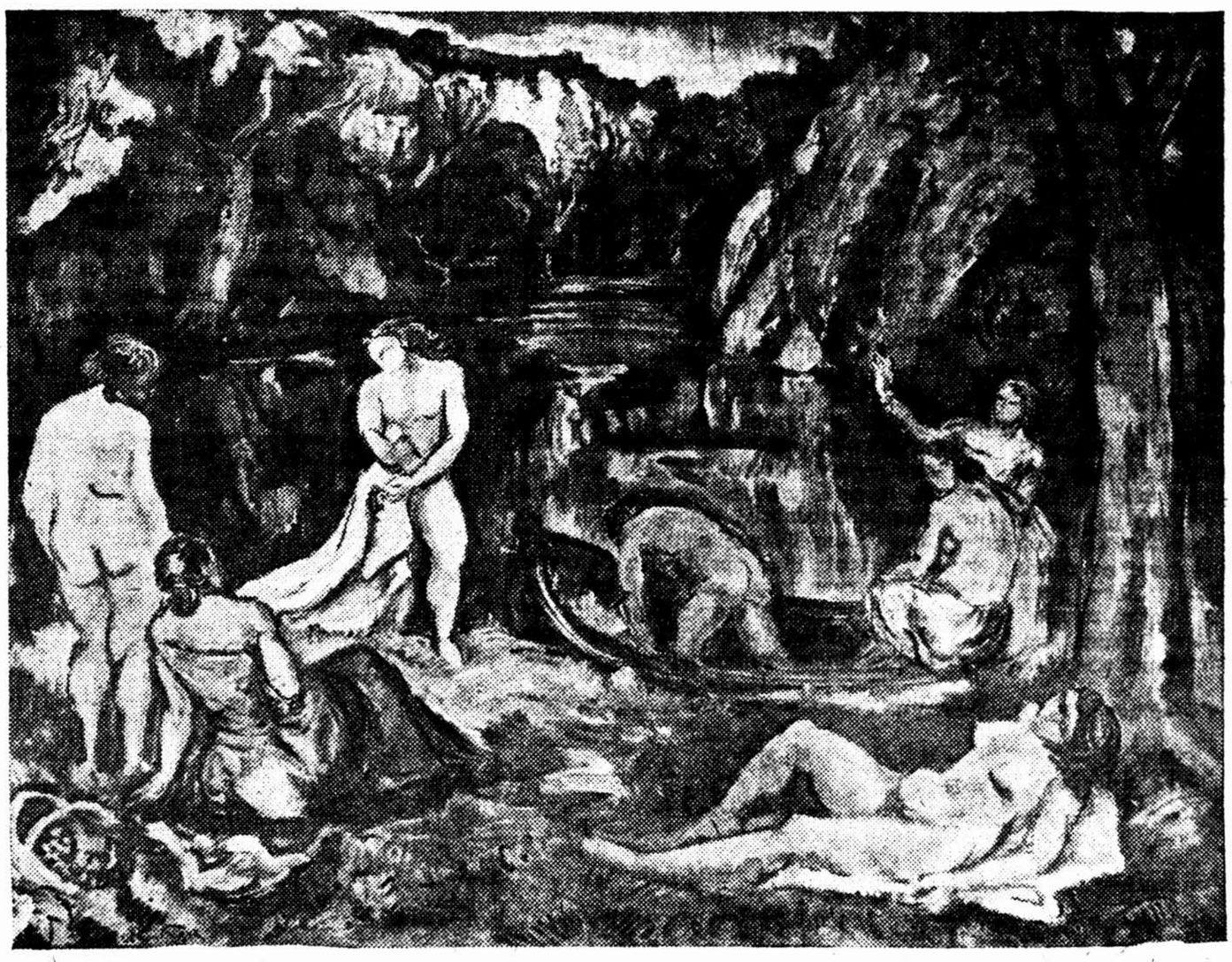
We think that the discussion on this matter could be pursued indefinitely. In truth it is a question of a sense of proportion and inteligence, because an arithmetical formula for making a judicious and definite choice is unknown. Neither is there a recipe for acquiring these qualities. Sometimes they are met in the right proportions. Sometimes an exhibition shows at the same time a sufficient breadth of view and sufficient good taste. Good taste itself finally is only a restriction, a preference in judgment. A Salon may be successful for the same reasons as a picture may be successful.

Secondly, we do not think that in Art we must try at all cost to avoid error. One can almost say that the fact of choosing is often more important than the value of the choice. Error gives ideas to its partisans as to its adversaries and it is by this game of to and fro that what is called the judgment of posterity is progressively built up. Evidently this judgment could not be arrived at without its essential element, time, which is lacking in the present. Thus the mission to be fulfilled by Salons appears quite modest. but indispensable.

Placing Of Pictures

This mission is to provoke the slow construction, the building up of taste

"Composition" By Othon Friesz



Like Vlaminek, Friesl was a "Fauve." He now paints with colours more sober and subtle. A beautiful and vigorous design sustains his compositions.

Rendezvous Of The Greatest Modern Artists

Dufy is the magitian of modern painting. He has at the same time the qualities of virtuosity and fantasy.

and value. It is by a parti-pris that one reaches this aim best of all, because a parti-pris produces a reaction, thus the traditional plan of a Salon of painting, which does not introduce any perspective in the tendencies and in the styles, seems to rest on a false conception of time. The principle of selection, with the possibility of error and even a confidence in error, leads in the right direction. The Salon des Tuileries is more than the others a Salon of combat; that is why it should be upheld.

The placing of pictures always gives rise to difficult problems. Once the selection is made, the hanging of the pictures seems like a supplementary choice which cannot be avoided. The two principal difficulties to be resolved pertain to architecture and harmony. Architecture, because every hall has good and bad places, the walls receive good or bad light. In the halls of the Palais de New York, where this exposition is being held, the question is complicated by the large number of corridors and angles.

Harmony, because each wall, each panel must be carefuully constructed. Each surface must give the proper value to the pictures and realize between the different pictures a harmony and a unity. For this also there is no rule: sometimes a large picture crushes a small one and sometimes the big and the small balance. Sometimes, a picture with big color contrasts kills the work of a draughtsman and sometimes on the contrary their being placed side by side favors contemplation. It is not always possible, also, to group the works of the same artists. These different problems have been on the whole resolved with taste. The arrangement of works of very different value induces the public to choose. The Salon, thus, attains its aim.

Abstract And Concrete

Properly to understand the meaning and the significance of the choice, proposed to the public by this Salon, it is necessary to place oneself in the perspective of the great tendencies, irrevocably opposed to one another which divide the field of contemporary painting. The critics have given names to these tendencies, labels which we shall use in spite of their imprecision. These are the Abstract and the Concrete. Without wishing to enter in detail into the discussions among critics, painters and philosophers, which continue endlessly on this matter this is how the different conceptions could be characterized:

Reacting against impressionism, Cesanne considered that it dissolve forms in the atmosphere and produced a painting lacking in body, like the last works of Claude Monet and he sought to paint volumes and to sustain his colour by a powerful drawing. Persuing the researches of Cesanne on volumes, the Cubists (Braque, Glaezes, Juan Gris, Picasso, Jacques Villon and Metzingan) went on to the decomposition of volumes and their synthesis.

The aim of the Cubists explains to us why the pictures of the years 1911 to 15, almost all evolve between the blacks and the greys. It is because colour is abandoned for design, volume, construction. It is alreadv the first stage: we can say that the Cubists gave much more attention to decomposition rather than to the synthesis which they were supposed to seek. Cezanne whom they professed to follow, was above all a constructor.

Triumph Of Picasso

Then Picasso very soon detached himself as the great star, issuing from Cubism. This painter is characterized by an extraordinary manual cleverness and an exceptional aptitude for complete change of front. In 30 years he has probably changed his manner about 50 times. Amongst this immense and not very vertebrate work are some very fine pictures, where however the influences are very visible and almost verge on parody. Picasso has benefited from an extraordinary campaign of advertisement. He had the genius to get himself accepted at the same time by the snobs, by the critics and by the big merchants, even by the Communist party which claims him as its great man.

In the United States, the Picasso label was launched and defended with the same persistance and the same publicity as a tooth-paste. With also the same success. It is then that we see the followers of Picasso who end up precisely with abstract Art. Abstract Art is evidently born of deformation. But it is no longer a question of the experimental deformation of Braque; it is with these followers deformation for itself. Abstract painting has quickly spanned the distance which separates research from a process of manufacture. It has tried to combine Picasso and what is called German Expressionism, a movement founded by Paul Klee and Kandimsky, after the other war, and from which had already come "Dada" and Surrealism. Abstract Art has cut the last links which attach Cubism to Nature; it has become arbitrary and artificial. It has fabricated and coloured circles and triangles The most successful of these productions could serve as designs for carpets and wall paper, but there is in such works a radical contradiction with the idea of a picture

This is precisely the conviction of the partisans of "Concrete" Art. Concrete Art is contact with Nature and with the "subject". The subject certainly is not everything and, in this sense, it is true to say that it does not count. This means to say that the Artist can express himself by means of subjects infinite in number, and that, consequently, the subject matters less than the inspiration itself, the style or the method. But this does not amount evidently to say that there should be no subject at all. Unless one transforms reasoning into sophism. And that is what the Abstract Artists have done

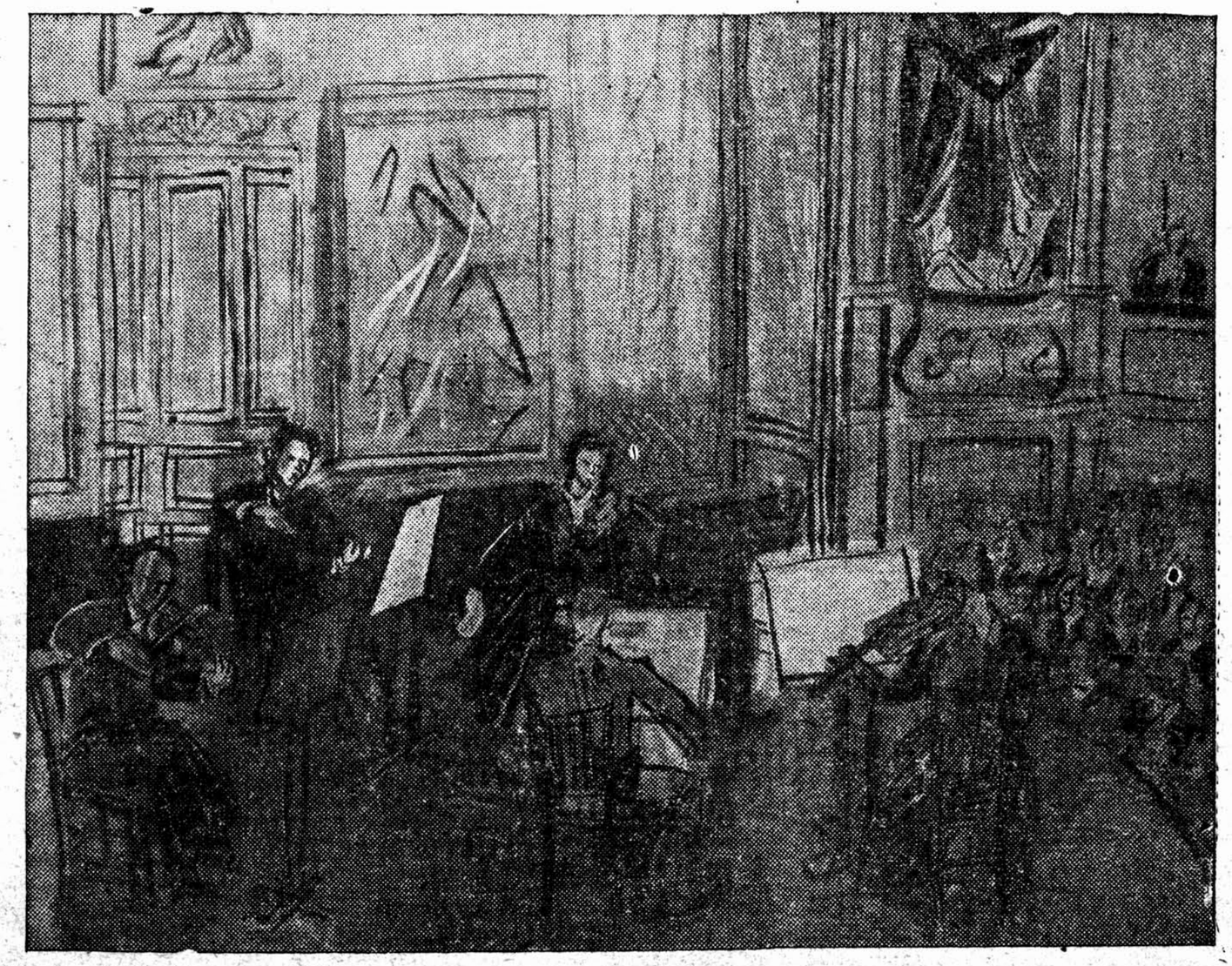
A Synthetic Art

Now let us see what are the possibilities of this concrete art, because the Salon of the Tuileries invites us to choose. After the universal fame of what has been called, after the critic Andre Warnod, the School of Paris and which comprises, to speak only of those nearest to us, Matisse, Bonnard, Dufy, Utrillo, Marquet, Rouault, all the great masters and even undoubtedly the first and best periods of Picasso, it seems as if all had been said and all the daring things had been dared. That is why abstract painting, cerebral and doctrinal, led people to believe with the aid of the critics that it was the only possible thnig left: that it was the only form of art adapted to our epoch.

The painters of the Concrete tendency believe that we should not refuge to accept anything of this heritage, a particularly heavy one, transmitted to us by the Masters of the School of Paris Also the heritage of Cezarnne who teaches us to design

(Continued On Page 25)

"Blue Quintetle" By Raoul Dufy



"Snow Landscape" By Vlaminek

After having been the master of "Fauvism" (pure colour painting), VLAMINEK now pursues his work in tragic spheres. His skies are now heavy with drama and shot with lightning. The human habitation itself with its gaping windows contributes to the tragic atmosphere.

KREMLIN WOOS AZERBAIJAN

Preparations For Another Uprising

By Leo D. Hochstetrer

The Soviet Union which only two years ago withdrew her occupation forces from Azerbaijan under American pressure is reported to be eyeing Iran's stormy and strategic province once more.

According to reliable intelligence reports, the moment may be near at hand when Russia may try to re-establish the Azerbaijan's People's Republic, which was founded during the Red Army occupation of the region. Her first effort ended in failure when the puppet regime collapsed in the face of an assault by troops of the Iranian Government made after the Red Army had evaquated.

If these reports are accurate—and they are based on authenticated information—Russia does not intend this time to set up a puppet state under the wing of the Red Army. Instead she intends to recreate it through a so-called revolution touched off by a guerilla force considerably larger than the mountain bands led by the Greek rebel, Gen. Markos Vafiades.

This force is said to be already organized in Russian Azerbaijan across the Iranian frontier.

A Preliminary Thurst?

Further substance was given to this belief only last week when an armed band from Russia crossed into Iran to attack a small military frontier post. This attack, the second in six weeks, is regarded in military circles here as preliminary thrust designed to test the defenses and attitude of Iran.

The reports indicate that this guerilla force is composed of Kurds, Azerbaijani and Armenians and that it has no connection with the Red Army. These elements are considered most effective for revolutionary tactics as they have strong ethnic ties with most of the population in Iranian Azerbaijan.

The core of the Kurdish group is known to be the 1,000 fierce Barzani tribesmen who, in a remarkable march last year, made their way on foot all the way from Iran to the Soviet Union, virtually without molestation. Their leader is Mullah Mustafa, a hot-eyed fanatic who, in the course of his hectic career, is credited with having routed the Iraqi army in pitched battle.

The Mullah visited Moscow last April and it was after his return to his tribal headquarters that the first attack against Iranian outposts were launched. It has been confirmed that this assault was carried out by the Barzanis. In addition to his own tribesmen, Mullah Mustafa has a reservoir of 50,000 Kurds living in Russia. There also is a scattering of tribes in Iran which might be considered sympathetic to Russia.

The Azerbaijani, who are of Turkish stock, will probably be led by Gholam Yahya, according to reports current here. He was commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the ill-fated first Azerbaijani People's Republic. Along with other top members of the regime, he fled to Russia when the fledgling state collapsed. He too has a manpower pool in Russia consisting of more than 1,000,000 Soviet Azerbaijani.

Under Faked Masks

Moreover, there is evidence that some 20,000 Azerbaijanis were transplanted to Iran from Russia during the Soviet occupation. They are still residing there under forged documents. In addition there are undoubtedly thousands of Azerbaijan residents in Iran who are still sympathetic to the U.S.S.R. Yahya accompanied Mullah Mustafa on his trip to Moscow last April.

The Armenian group is believed to be centred around the 7,000 repatriates who quit Iran to take up residence in Soviet Armenia two years ago. Their military leader is not known.

Besides military preparations for the revolution, the reports assert that political leaders have also been chosen. These include Mozzafar Firuz, former Iranian Ambassador to Moscow now in exile in Paris. He is a frequent visitor to the Kremlin.

It is uncertain whether or not Jaafar Pishevari, leader of the original Azerbaijani Republic, still is alive. He was reported killed last year in an auto accident near Baku. Many observers regard this as deliberately false news. It seems quite clear that if he is alive he will be one of the key political figures in the predicted revolution.

Why Kremlin Hesitates

It is held that only the Kremlin's fear of immediate involvement with the United States has so far kept Russia from giving the go-ahead signal for the uprising. However, many seasoned observers argue that the Soviet may abandon its hesitancy at any moment in view of the growing domestic unrest and political instability in Iran today. They contend that the United States would not interfere in a situation, which on the surface at least, would seem to be an internal affair.

In line with this reasoning, it is regarded as highly significant that the Soviet has just opened up a new consulate in the Iranian town of Maku, a sort of Shangri-la community nestling in the hills near the Russian and Turkish borders. The consulate, which has a staff of eight representatives, is headed by a Russia who is said to be of Kurdish origin. He is reputed to have been an officer in the army of the short-lived Kurdish People's Republic which was also established in Iran during the Red Army occupation.

Lack Of Gamblers Worries Monaco

By James Wellard

The bank at Monte Carlo has been broken more than eighteen times so far this year. And the tiny Principality of Monaco, which is figuratively built on a roulette tables, is almost "broke" as a result

Croupiers at the Casino are beginning to wonder whether some mathematical genius has finally invented a foolproof "system", on which masterminds have been working for years. If this were the case, the Principality, with the croupiers, hotel waiters, taxi drivers, guides, boatmen, the government of four, the reigning monarch, Prince Louis II, and his count—all 50,000 inhabitants of the miniature state, would have to find themselves a new source of income.

For Monaco, which appears as a small green dot on the map of Southern France, is like San Marino, its counterpart in Central Italy. It is an artificial and almost archaic independent state, somehow overlooked in the international gamble played by the great powers. It really came into being in 1864, when the reigning prince, Charles III, created it as an international gambling centre, whose sole product was baccarat.

Postage Stamps, Chief Industry!

Since 1864 it has flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. It was, PER CAPITA, one of the richest countries in the world. Unlike its rival, San Marino (whose chief export industry was merely postage stamps), Monaco did not have to support the crushing burden of a standing army—often as high as eighty men and twenty horses in San Marino.

All the inhabitants of Monaco had to do to be rich was to provide fifty croupiers with dinner jackets, green eyeshades, and a rake to pull in the millions tossed onto the gambling tables of Monte Carlo. Since 1868, Monaco's citizens have been exempt from paying taxes.

But the wheel of fortune seems to have spun against the Monegasques, the bank continues to be broken. And last year, the Principality recorded a debt of 136,00,000 francs, or a half-million dollars, for the first time in history.

The Government of four and Prince Louis II are now faced with the grim alternative of "selling" their country to an American syndicate, which is after the monopoly at the Casino; or of taking in their own washing, as it were. That is, gambling at their own tables, which is about like a bar-keeper serving drinks on one side of the counter, then running round to the other side and paying for them.

Monaco's seven Communists, hearing that an American syndicate is after the Casino, is raising the cry of dollar imperialism.

Actually, the croupiers are not really worried about some gambling Einstein with a "system". In eighty-four years the people of Monaco have seen a lot of visitors with "systems" pawning their last shirts to prove that they have reduced the spinning of a wheel to a mathematical formula.

The real problem today is the absence, not the luck, of gamblers. For the British and French are no longer able to make their annual pilgrimages to the shrine of the goddess of fortune. And the high priests of the roulette tables are feeling the pinch.

No E.R.P. Required

The financial structure of Monaco is beautifully simple, and needs no complicated European Recovery Programme to subsidize it. The Principality controls the gambling concession, and takes 25 per cent of the profits. These, in an average year, amount to a million dollars. Of the State's cut, nearly 50 per cent goes to the royal house, the rest to the public services, such as police, education, health, etc.

The reigning monarch, Prince Louis II, a tremendous man 6 feet tall and weighing 225 pounds, still takes a keen interest in national finances, even though he is 75 and prefers to live in France. He is helped by his second wife, the French actress Ghyslaine Dommanget, formerly of the Comedie Francaise, who knows a thing or two about gambling and "systems" herself. It appears that she once spent a fortune trying to work a system with an adventurer called Pierre Marconnet.

While the budget of Monaco is small, it is sound. The current financial problem is another thing. The four ministers meet frequently to discuss it and seek a solution. They do not believe Monaco to be eligible for Marshall aid; but, as a general policy, they have expectations that if all goes well and the world economic situation returns to normalcy, the gamblers will be back at the Casino at Monte Carlo and Monaco will enjoy a new era of progress and a return to the days of prosperity.

A Resolute Man In Search Of Peace

(Continued From Page 4)

dotte was something of a playboy in his younger days when he was an officer in the Dragoon Guards. He retired from military service when his regiment was disbanded in 1923, about the time he was married at Pleasantville, N.Y., to the former Estelle Manville. About that time he bought what had been the officers' mess, a large palatial building surrounded by several acres of park and garden on the outskirts of Stockholm. There he lives with his wife and two children, Ockie and Bertil, who are in their teens. He is a devoted family man.

His Chief Interest

One of his associates described the scene in his study at the time when Count Bernadotte was drafting the report of his talk with Himmler for which King Gustav was waiting In the midst of his labours the two boys burst into the room, shouting and demanding that their father join them in an impromptu game. Bernadotte put his papers aside and romped with the boys until they tired of the game and retired from the study. He then picked up where he had left off and sent the report to the King on schedule.

During the war his chief interest was in developing volunteer organizations for the defense of Swedish neutrality. Since the war ended he has devoted his time to the Red Cross and Boy Scout movements. He is Sweden's chief Scout and president of the Swedish Red Cross, which has done a great deal for relief in post-war Europe. His American heiress wife shares his interests and is active in the Girl Scout movement. They do little social entertaining but their home is in constant use for Red Cross and Scout movement meetings. The Countess, with the aid of gramophone records and constant practice, has learned to speak Swedish without a trace of accent, it is said.

At home Count Bernadotte's library is well stocked with reference works and books on international affairs which he studies carefully. Flying about the Middle East in his white plane with the Red Cross upon it, he prefers light mystery stories. They help him relax. He plays the piano by ear, likes a glass of light wine with his meals but, unlike most Scandinavians, does not care much for the heavier tipples like aquavit.

His major preoccupation now, of course, is to bring peace in the Holy Land, but next to that he wants to be back in Stockholm for the first post-war meeting of the International Red Cross in August when the Swedish branch will be host.—("New York Times Magazine.")

"IF STALIN HAD LEARNED TO PLAY CRICKET THE WORLD MIGHT NOW BE A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN" — DR. R. DOWNEY, ARCHBISHOP OF LIVERPOOL
U.S.
Dynamo
VICKY

Play The Game

BUSY ON NEEDLEWORK. THE CAMP AUTHORITIES ARE ANXIOUS TO KEEP THE INMATES USEFULLY EMPLOYED.

An Enterprise Which Deserves Public Support

Hindustani and English are the three languages taught besides the usual subjects. The classes in the camp school are upto the second standard of the secondary school; others are sent to the Ghatkopar High School, the camp authorities paying the fees and the mother providing the books and stationery. Miss Sarla Khalsa, a refugee medical practitioner from Sind, is in charge of the camp hospital. On the whole they have better medical facilities than a large majority of refugees can afford at present whether residing in the camps or at home.

The old women are looked after by the young who are employed for this specific purpose and get an allowance. They get food from a common mess organised by the staff members. The industries department has yet to be established on a firm footing. There are regular charkha classes and some of the women have learnt how to prepare cakes and pastries and lemon-drops, but much work is needed to make the women stand on their own feet. The Bombay institutes that can help in the matter have evinced a keen interest but transport is the main difficulty. The camp is two miles from the Ghatkopar station and a taxi costs about five rupees to and back from the station

If the teachers are invited to the camp the costs become too heavy. Then the products have to be brought to the market and salesmen to be paid. In the initial stage, losses will have to be borne and if the public encourages these poor women's handwork, there is no reason why they should continue to be a burden on the State for a long period. To enlist the interest and sympathy of the Bombay public. Kikiben is trying to contact the leading women of the city to advise her in this and other matters. The Government, following the advise of Shri Mohanlal Saxena, is also contemplating the formation of a women's section on the lines of one run at Delhi under Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru

By Miss J. Kripalani

Kurla Camp For Women And Children

THE special camp for women and children opened at Kurla through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Kikiben Lalwani, sister of Acharya Kripalani, is probably the most efficiently run in Bombay.

The idea, as she explained the other day, occurred to her when she came across hundreds of refugee widows with their children waiting helplessly at the docks with nowhere to go. There in Sind, they were either living on private charity, no longer available, or they were employed in some home industries.

Here dumped in a new city by the kindly grant of free tickets by the High Commissioner's office at Karachi, they were lying as so much unclaimed cargo till Kikiben convinced the authorities that a Nari Seva Sadan be started to provide these women with an honourable, independent existence There is a special ward for old women who have either no one to look after them or are just too much of a burden on their uprooted children A woman who quarrels with her son or husband is a frequent guest for a few days as it is hard to distinguish her from bona fide entrants. In all there are about 800 inmates

Like A Health Resort

Situated amid picturesque surroundings, it covers a wide area and the hutments are perhaps too wide apart, imparting a feeling of loneliness, as the widows complain, to their already deserted lives. Kikiben agrees but adds mischievously about the prevention of angry disputes and free fights. The rooms are spacious and clean with the added advantage of electricity; the outhouses are not as near as women might wish but they are well-washed unlike those at Chembur and some other camps.

There is scarcity of water at times but this is Bombay. The monsoon rains sweeping down the path ways and polishing the numerous trees and bushes have made the spot really chic and lovely, more of a health resort than a camp. It is an ideal place for picnic, far from the madding crowd of Bombay. The inmates in the camps are only too happy to have women visitors as it is their sympathy and company they need, the rest they get from the Government.

The average monthly expenses per head come to about forty rupees including free rations, half a pound of milk daily and seven annas every week for vegetables. All sundry articles like soap, oil, etc., are also supplied by the Government. Cloth has not as yet been given to them though many of them lost their all during the January disturbances at Karachi.

An anonymous merchant has however sent several hundred yards for distribution and now each inmate can boast of a new full dress The honourable Shri Mohanlal Saxena during his recent visit to the camp sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs 5 for each old woman, but they have not received it yet. In fact Kikiben mildly hinted at the inordinate delays of the Government officials, though she fully realises their difficulties and is naturally thankful for their willing co-operation Frequent changes in the authorities responsible for the management of camps is also one of the causes of prevalent confusion which necessitates Kikiben's running from this office to that. still getting no definite reply

A GROUP OF OLD WOMEN AT THE CAMP.

Various Facilities

As for internal administration, the work is divided under different heads, eg: education, industries, etc Sindhi.

Quiet Gloom

When so much has been and is being done with sixteen armed policemen and eight chowkidars keeping guard day and night, they ought to be very happy shouldn't they? Go and ask them and each will tell you a tale of sorrow and suffering which no amount of facilities can cure. In other camps they complain and shout and fight and suffer but they are full of life and laughter too. especially the young.

Here a quiet gloom envelops the place otherwise so pretty and enchanting The Government is certainly to be congratulated for giving these unfortunate women and children a chance to lead an independent life in a healthy atmosphere, but their work must be supplemented by the public. Here is a chance for school and college girls and teachers which costs nothing and may lead to mutual advantage and happiness

FOR 50 YEARS

Thousands of families have stuck faithfully to Fruit Linctus. Made from pure vegetable and herbal extracts, Fruit Linctus is the choicest remedy for systems which need to be strengthened whilst being treated. Ideally suited for adults and children alike. Safe, sure and palatable.

FRUIT LINCTUS

for coughs. colds and chest troubles.

PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTICAL PROPRIETARIES LTD. BOMBAY 1

ADARTS P 4

LEARNING TO SPIN.

WORK AS TEACHERS AND BUILDERS OF GOODWILL

Rajaji's Call To Indian Women: Rights Will Follow Performance Of Duties

NAGPUR, Aug. 28 (API): A call to women to devote themselves to the education of the young and help to re-establish goodwill in India was made by His Excellency Mr. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, speaking at a reception arranged by the womens' organisations of Nagpur at the Convocation Hall this evening.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: Those of you who have got education should consider it their first duty to serve only as teachers so that the younger generation can be brought up in a proper way. If you choose a more lucrative office you may benefit, but the whole nation will benefit more if the educated girls consider the office of teacher as their first charge."

Calling for better understanding between boys and girls, His Excellency said that unless they knew how to act and react to one another they could not make their lives happy. They could not bring up their children properly. There must be happy life at home and that was possible only if there was family education where it was the duty of an educated mother to bring up children on proper lines.

The next important thing for women, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, was that they should all help to establish goodwill among communities. If women without exception of caste, creed or community resolved, they could undo the wrongs done by men during the last few months. Then all would be well. Whatever caste or community you may belong to, I want you to keep our heart pure, not to allow hatred to be lodged in the temple." If, as he was hopeful, women exerted themselves for the next few months to establish goodwill in India everything else would follow, including their demand for equal rights. No rights would come in this evolutionary world without some hard work. You must do hard work not merely in education, but in doing positive service to the State. Let all women restore goodwill in India by determined work and equality of rights will come about automatically without their asking for it."

The Governor-General said the women of India had made great strides during the last 25 years and had served and suffered alongside men in the struggle for freedom. Within the next few years their work would bring about their equality with men. He would assure them of this because it rested on the laws of nature and no special measures were called for.

Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed in particular his admiration of the courage and self possession displayed by girls and women of Maharashtra and said they must continue to maintain their "first place" among the Indian Womanhood.

RECEPTION TO BIHAR MINISTER

Mr. Abdul Qayum Ansari, (second from right) President of the All-India Momin Conference, and Minister of Public Works and Industries in the Bihar Government, was accorded a warm reception at the Santa Cruz airport on his arrival by local Momin leaders.

A STAR IS BORN

(An interesting Social Play)
by Ranganath

Rs. 3-0-0 **Postage 0-7-0**

THE BANGALORE PRESS,
Post Box No. 7, BANGALORE. 2

STOP CHEAP MONEY DRIVE: FREEZE BANK DEPOSITS

Economists Call For Drastic Steps To Fight Inflation

ACT WITH COURAGE AND FIRMNESS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28 (API): The freezing of a certain percentage of bank deposits and the withdrawal from currency of notes beyond a certain defined denomination were among the measures suggested by leading Economists for meeting the inflation situation at a three-day convention to consider the problem. The convention was inaugurated by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain yesterday in Calcutta.

Dr. J. C. Sinha, Head of the Department of Economics, Presidency College, Calcutta analysing the causes of inflation said there was a large amount of spendable income in the hands of war profiteers and black market dealers, which had not yet been mopped up. Ill-advised decontrol of cloth had put about Rs. 100 crores in the hands of these people. The budgets must also be balanced at all costs. One remedy was to launch a vigorous investigation of tax-evasion cases, reimposition of rationing and effective control of essential goods of which there was a definite shortage.

Dr. Sinha also suggested heavier taxation of non-essential and luxury goods, curtailment of superfluous expenditure in civil, military and foreign affairs departments, financing of capital programmes by internal and foreign loans, the latter being moderate, introduction of a more liberal import policy with regard to capital goods and articles of necessity and raising the market rate of interest gradually to 3 1/2 per cent if necessary.

FREEZING OF BANK DEPOSITS

Dr. A. K. Das Gupta, Head of the Department of Economics Benares Hindu University, suggesting the freezing of money, said in regard to bank deposits, "a certain minimum will be left untouched. Beyond this level, a proportion—flat or graduated—of the deposits is to be held as frozen against which a certain interest preferably not less than the yield on gilt-edged securities should be offered. The balances may be transferred to the Reserve Bank and the Government may take upon itself to pay the interest direct to the holders, or alternatively the commercial banks may be subsidised to the extent of the interest charge if the balances are left with them.

"As regards notes, their composition should be ascertained, that is to say, the total value of the notes of different denominations has to be worked out, and a decision is to be taken concerning the amount to be withdrawn. On the basis of this decision all notes beyond a certain defined denominations are to be taken back, and a proportion of the total value received is to be returned to the holders either by cutting the notes into pieces or by issuing fresh notes. The amount withdrawn is again to be held as deposit with the Reserve Bank at a rate of interest which must of course, be the same as will be offered to the holders of balances".

"The proposal", Dr. Das Gupta said may sound rather drastic, and one may anticipate opposition to it from interested groups. Perhaps, it will be argued that it will shake business confidence and retard economic activity. To this it needs only to be said that the one thing that is essential for the creation of an atmosphere in which business may flourish is the removal of uncertainty and slackness in Governmental policy

"If the Government takes up the plan and carries it through with courage and promptitude, thus rendering any other kind of restrictionist intervention unnecessary, the freshness that the market will acquire in time will without doubt more than compensate for the shaking that it will receive immediately"

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUE

Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Mukherji, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University, said that for a long-term policy to be pursued by Government, he would suggest the issue of National Investment Bonds for the control of capital issue and a system of national accounting for stiffening up the evasion of income-tax. He emphasised that in the name of checking inflation the production development schemes launched by Government should not be postponed. As an economist, Prof. Mukherji said, he would include the abolition of Zamindari System in this category. This would go, in his opinion, a long way in stimulating agricultural production. As regards short-term measures, Prof. Mukherji particularly agreed with the suggestion about the freezing of fixed deposits in banks and keeping them with the Reserve Bank in custody with certain exceptions for emergency and other immediate purposes.

Prof. Mukherji believed that imposition of some kind of control on cotton goods was the need of the hour. From the point of view of economists the 'Grow More Food Campaign' of Government had been a failure.

CHEAP MONEY POLICY

Mr. P. N. Banerji, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that in many countries of Europe the problem of redundant money had been sought to be tackled in recent years by the device of an exchange of notes coupled with cancellation, or blocking, wholly or in part, or the notes surrendered and of bank deposits. This device had proved attractive to many persons and had been frequently canvassed in this country. He hoped the deliberations of the convention would reveal whether the stage had been reached in India when a drastic measure of this description could be adopted.

Mr. Banerji said that the policy of cheap money had been pursued in India with a substantial measure of success, yet there was a growing feeling that in the present context of inflationary developments they should cry a halt to the cheap money drive.

ATTLEE IMPROVING

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Reuter): Premier Clement Attlee, who went to a London hospital at the beginning of this week for treatment to an Eczema of the feet, was stated to-night to be much improved and making satisfactory progress.

Her college friends said:—
"SHE HAS WONDERFUL TEETH"
But her dentist said:—
"YOU MUST LOSE THE LOT!"
No matter how sound and lovely your teeth are now, you may lose them once you let gum trouble creep in. Give as good care to gums as to teeth. Use S.R. Toothpaste which contains Sodium Ricinoleate, used by dentists to strengthen gums and keep them healthy. S.R. Toothpaste keeps teeth sparkling clean and white, too.
PROTECT YOUR TEETH BY PROTECTING YOUR GUMS
Gibbs S.R. TOOTHPASTE
Gibbs S.R. FOR TEETH AND GUMS
R. 46-50-49

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Vad 10, 2004.
Muslim : Savan 1367
Parsi : Gatha 1, 1317.
Sunrise : 6-23 a.m. Set : 18-56 p.m.
Hightide : 07-14, 17-48.
Lowtide : —, 13-22.

Domestic Occurrence

MARKA CEREMONY

D. B. KALUMAL PAHLUMAL NASTA, Retired Chief Judge of Karachi, died on Friday the 27th August 1948 and his Marka Ceremony will be held at his residential Bungalow No. 287, Near Bandra Talkies, Bandra, on Monday the 30th August at 10 a.m.

Today's Engagements

G. S. B. SABHA, MATUNGA : Foundation Day gathering, today (Sunday), at 3 p.m., in Khalsa College premises

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Lecture followed by questions and answers on 'Karma and Dharma', 6-15 p.m., today (Sunday), at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain.

GAUDIYA MISSION : "Sri Nandotsava" celebration, today (Sunday), Bhajans in Hindi, Gujrati and Bengali from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Lecture in English by Swami Nitaidas Bhaktishastriji on "Sri Nandotsava" 6-30 p.m., lecture in Hindi on same, 8-0 p.m., at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tzank Road.

B.P.W.C. : Socal B.E.S.T. Conference Hall tomorrow (Monday) at 5-30 p.m., when D. J. M. Kumarappa will give a talk on "International Conference of Social Work and its Challenge". Films will be shown on 'Mother, Child and Community.'

Y. M. C. A. To Entertain U. S. Sailors

At Y. M. C. A., 12 Wodedehouse Road, an entertainment will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in honour of sailors of U. S. Navy. Programme of Indian music and dance, and American music played by the bands of U. S. S. 'Toledo'. Amission open to all U. S. sailors, Y. M. C. A. members and guests.

RAJKOT: Dock Kamdars of Bedi Port of Jamnagar are reported to have gone on strike. It is said that last Saurashtra Government's order regarding salaries have affected their salaries badly. The order has affected all Government servants which has specified the standard accepted by the Government and to follow the scales existing in December 1947.

The MOUTHWASH par excellence
VADEMECUM
Rinse your mouth with Vademecum morning and night. Just two drops is enough in your tooth-water. Cleanses and freshens the mouth, disinfects teeth and gums, banishes 'bad breath' and tobacco odours.
By appointment to H. M. the King of Sweden
Universally commended by Dentists
Sole Agents : VULCAN TRADING CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI, LAHORE, RANGOON, MANDALAY, COLOMBO.

GOKULASHTAMI CELEBRATIONS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The mythological Krishna's boyhood pranks in the village of Brindavan were re-enacted at street-corners in Bombay today when his birthday was celebrated with traditional riotous enthusiasm.

Hindus hailed the "janmashtami" of the famous son of Yashoda, born on a dark night in a prison and smuggled out to safety — an incident in Mahabharata full of charm and pathos

At day-break crowds of small boys gathered in streets, hooked arm in arm and started a day-long display of the antics with which Krishna delighted the house-wives of Gokula. They danced in groups while water was poured on them from balconies of houses

Symbolic pots of butter were slung across streets while small boys climbed up on the shoulders of their comrades and scooped out the stuff after piercing the vessel with a curd-churner. In some places the pots were tied so high that a gymnastic feat of poising oneself on pyramidal layers of human shoulders had to be achieved before the breathless crowds could applaud the realistic portrayal of what boy Krishna did in his neighbour's house, as the house-wife was away from the kitchen

Fire-hydrants were opened in some places to spray water on the Gokulashtami processions and hose-pipes were used to drench the dancing urchins.

The national tricolour was borne by the processionists and as the street-marches came to a close, its three hues had been washed out by the water jets, reducing the flag to a pale, mud-spattered sheet.

Club Structures On Shivaji Park

NAGARIK SANGH'S PLEA

The Secretary of the Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh writes as follows regarding the question of erecting club sructures on the Shivaji Park ground:

On December 15, 1947 the Sangh made a representation to the Municipality complaining against the proposed plans to erect various club houses and other structures on the park site. There can be no difference of opinion that there is too little open space in this crowded city and such open spaces as there are must be kept as beautiful as possible and thrown open for the widest possible use of the public. At the same time the Sangh recognised that sports and sporting bodies have a definite place in civic life. The Sangh did not think of encroaching on rights already acquired, or of causing hardship by pulling down existing structures and driving out parties in occupation. All that it suggested was that hereafter an element of planning should be introduced in licensing fresh structures and that all such structures should be confined to the Cadel Road side (which is the non-residentiail side) of the park.

This question was taken up by the Improvements Committee of the Municipal Corporation, which had already pending before it a request from the Bengal Club for the grant of additional area and for extension of lease period of its playground at Shivaji Park. The Committee clubbed these questions together and considered them together. Consideration postpostponed from time to enable the committee members to visit the site. The visit came off on July 13. At its meeting on August 3 the Committee recorded the application of the Bengal Club.

With regard to the Sangh's representation it was resolved to refer the matter back to the Commissioner for report in the light of discussion in the Committee. At the same time the Commitee expressed the "opinion that the Shivaji Park Playground should not be allowed to be encumbered by any structure" and that the Commissioner should "consider the desirability of removing the existing structures built on the playground".

There the matter now rests. I only reiterate the stand of the Sangh which is simple: No need to interfere with what has already been done; but future structures should be confined to the Cadel Road side. What we ask for it planned development, instead of unplanned and haphazard growth.

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 28 (Reuter): Security measures against communist led aggression in Malaya have cost the Federation Government 24,000,000 Straits dollars since June, Mr. H. P. Bryson, Acting Chief Secretary, said to-day.

GOKULASHTAMI IN CITY

A BOY CLIMBED UPON THE SHOULDERS OF HIS COMRADES AND REACHING THE POT 'SCOOPED OUT THE STUFF'

DIWAN SHARAR CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

Dewan Sharar is to-day completing 50 years of a life spent in the betterment of the Indian pictures.

He began as a film journalist, having started the first film journal in India, from Lahore in the Urdu language. Later, he tried his hand at writing stories for pictures, and Himansu Rai took up Dewan Sharar's story

DIWAN SHARAR

for his first picture in the English language, "Karma", which held its world premiere in London in 1932.

Since then Dewan Sharar has written stories for several first-class pictures, such as Shantaram's most popular picture "Shakuntala". Sharar specialises in the study of the Rajput and Moghul periods. He is a novelist and short story writer. He composes poems in Urdu and Hindi.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Aug. 29.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s),

7-30 a.m. Mohd. Rafi 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Ne (H) 8-30 Allah Ragha 8-45 Mohd. Rafi 9-0 Vividh Sangeet 11-0 Screen Hits 11-30 Krishna Charitra A feature in Marathi by B. V. Nadkarni Produced and performed by Air 12-0 p.m. Vub sound News 12-15 K. G. Muzumdar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 G. S. Yellapurkar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Wanda Landowska 1-55 Randolf Singers 2-5 Raya Garbousova (Cello) and Eric Ttor Kahn (Piano) 2-20 Eileen Farrell 4-20 Rasiklal Veen 4-40 Kannad Songs 5-0 Allah Rakha 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 K. G. Muzumdar 7-0 Violin Par Audav Raag 7--0 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Mixed Melodies 7-30 D'Amel 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Angaron Ki Duniya Play in Hindustani by Raja Ram Shukla 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Music I Like.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s).

7-40 a.m. Vadyamel 6-45 p.m. Rasiklal Veen 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s).

8-0 p.m. K. G. Sable and Party 8-15 Rasiklal Veen 9-0 K. G. Muzumdar 10-0 Ye Rag Pichhaniye.

RECEPTION TO PANDIT VEDI : A reception will be held to meet Pandit Bhishma Deo Vedi, court-musician of Dhar State at Laxmi Baug Hall, New Bhatwadi Road (near Marwari Vidyalaya), at 5-30 p.m., today (Sunday), Dr. D. G. Vyas will preside. Pandit Vedi will give recital of his marvellous "gayaki".

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Aug. 28. (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, Aug. 28, 1948 :—

Fairly widespread rain has occurred over the country outside the eastern half of the Peninsula, Gujarat, north-west India, Bihar and Assam. Locally heavy rain has occurred in the Central Provinces and in and near the west United Provinces hills.

FORECAST *VALID UNTIL* THE EVENING OF 29TH :—Rainfall will increase in the East Punjab, East Rajputana and East Gujarat and the adjoining parts of the north Bombay Deccan Widespread rain will occur along the west coast of the Peninsula, the north Deccan and over the stretch of the country from east Gujarat and the east Punjab to Orissa Coast. There will be local rain in Assam and the northern districts of the United Provinces and scattered showers elsewhere.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING :— Locally heavy rain is likely in and near the west Central Provinces, Berar, west Central India and the East Punjab during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Aug. 28. (A.P.I.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from June 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hour I.S.T. or August 28 1948 :—

Ahmedabad 95 78 0 7.5 minus 16.1 Ahmednagar 85 70 0 .4 plus 4.9 Allahabad 89 75 0.7 46.2 plus 19.2 BOMBAY 90 76 0.2 52.9 minus 2.3 Calcutta 88— 0.4 35.2 minus 1.1 Colombo 85 79 0 20.8 plus 4.1 Delhi 94 81 0.2 20.6 plus 3.9 Hyderabad (Dn) 80 72 0.2 16.6 plus 1.4 Madras 98 80 T 7.5 minus 2.0 Mysore 82 68 0 11.4 plus 3.5 Nagpur 80 74 1.9 26.4 minus 7.2 Patna 97 82 0.1 20.8 minus 4.7 Poona 83 71 0 13.8 minus 0.4 Shillong 79 61 0 59.6 plus 16.4 Sholapur 87 71 0 19.1 plus 6.9 Simla 69 60 0 35.1 minus 3.1

EASTERN STATES UNION MOVEMENT ABADONED

Rulers Accept Sardar Patel's Advice

CUTTACK, August 28. (A.P.I.): The rulers of certain Orissa States who had sponsored a movement for separation of their States from Orissa Province and the formation of an "Eastern States Union" have now abandoned the movement on the advice of India's States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, it is learnt.

The rulers, including those of Patna and Kalahandi, reecntly met the States Ministers in Delhi (when the Orissa Premier Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab was also present) and were understood to have been told by him that the integration of their States with Orissa Province was irrevocable and no movement for a Union of these States would be tolerated by the Government of India. The rulers accepted the advice.

Asaf Ali In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, August 28. (A.P.I.): His Excellency, Mr. Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa, accompanied by his of Orissa, accompanied my his wife, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali and A.D.C., arrived in Calcutta today on a private visit. His Excellency will stay here for a couple of days.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT IN 200 HOURS

MARSEILLES, August 28. (Reuter): Mrs. Richarda Morrow-Tait, 24-year-old English mother, who is attempting a round-the-world flight in 200 hours, took off for Malta from Marignane airport here in her Proctor light plane.

Americans Will Produce Indian Films

STARS AND EXECUTIVES TO BE IMPORTED

Unnamed Indian Financiers Behind Venture

(From Our Staff Reporter)

Hollywood Has Set Its Foot In India

With the arrival in Bombay early next week, of Mr. Kenneth Mceledowney of Beverley Hills. Hollywood, the stage will be set for the production of the first feature film to be handled by the newly founded Oriental International Films of California on Indian soil.

The Famous Cine Laboratories at Mahalakshmi, it is understood, have been taken on lease for shooting the first picture, which will be a semi-documentary with Bombay as its location. The new outfit has enlisted the co-operation of the Home Department of the Government of Bombay; and their shooting script, based on actual cases on the files of the Criminal Investigations Department, will first be submitted to government for approval.

At the preliminary stages of the Company's investigations in India, the Government of India lent it a helping hand. Mr. Sarvottam Badami, well-known film producer who is now the Deputy Controller of News reels, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, cooperated with the field party, in inspecting film studios and other technical matters

DOCUMENTARY

It was at first proposed to produce a picture on the lines of "Naked City," which is a true story of the working of the C.I.D. Department of America. This idea has now been set aside for a more alluring theme, which is documentary in character. The picture will be produced in "monopink," which is allied to, technicolour.

The chief inspirer behind the new Corporation founded in California, is Kenneth Mceldowney, an American Film Executive who has been associated with Metro Goldwyn Mayer, off and on, for 15 vears. He has extensive connections among the stars as well as the studio executives of Hollywood, counting Esther Williams, star of "Bathing Beauty" among his friends.

Mceldowney was in Bombay in June when he spent a month here looking round films studios, interviewing prospective stars, executives and technicians. A number of persons were tested for voice and photogenic qualities.

MEN BEHIND

Associated with Mceldowney are: Michael Graham, a British actor who knows both India and America well; Gordon Griffiths, a producer associated with Columbia Pictures and Prince Emmanuel Galitzine, a Russian-born British Citizen. The Prince has been long associated in film production and has worked as an assistant director on such well-known hits of the last decade as "Not Wanted on Voyage," and "Nebraska."

Also associated in the venture are certain unnamed Indian financiers. A Reuter message from Hollywood announcing the departure of Mceldowney, speaks of a mysterious "wealthy Indian Maharaja, who at present prefers to remain unidentified" as the persons behind the venture. Inquiries made by this paper, however, go to show that there is no Maharaja, wealthy or otherwise, in the picture, unless Galitzine of the Ex-Russian Royal family is reckoned as an Indian Prince by romantic Hollywood.

The small group of Indian Financiers who are associated with it, seem to be keen on maintaining their anonymity.

It is understood that the leading roles in the pictures to be produced by this film unit will be assigned to American stars; minor roles may, however, be given to Indians. All the leading technicians, producers, and directors will be American.

Pictures will be produced in English as they are meant not primarily for India but for a world market.

"Charter Of Rights" For Working Class

PARLIAMENT PASSES FACTORIES BILL

Labour Minister Out To Purge Movement Of Non-Working Class Leadership

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 28, (A.P.I.): TAKING UP CONSIDERATION OF THE FACTORIES BILL FOR THE FOURTH DAY TODAY, PARLIMENT PASSED ITS SECOND AND THIRD READINGS.

SPEAKING ON THE BILL, THE LABOUR MINISTER, MR. JAGJIWAN RAM REITERATED HIS DETERMINATION TO PURGE THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA OF ITS PRESENT NON-WORKING CLASS LEADERSHIP.

Proceedings In Detail

Mrs. Renuka Ray moved an amendment to clause 86 of the Bill giving the Provincial Governments powers to exempt any workshop which was attached to public institutions maintained for purposes of education training or reformation from the provisions of the Act. The amendment stipulated that no exemption should be granted from the provision relating to hours of work and holidays unless an alternative scheme which was not less favourable than the provisions of the Act was submitted to the Provincial Government and accepted by it. The House accepted the amendment.

PREVENTING LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION

On a motion by the Labour Minister the House accepted a new clause to the Bill preventing inspectors from disclosing—both while they are inspectors and after leaving service—any information relating to manufacturing or commercial business or working process which might come to their knowledge in the course of official duties. Any inspector contravening this provision shall be punishable yith imprisonment for a term of six months or fine or both.

The Labour Minister expected that the necessity for the clause arose because of the act that the Official Secrets Act would be applicable only so long as the inspector continued to be in service. It was likely that inspectors under the Factory Act might come to know of details of manufacturing plans etc. because before permission to start a factory could be given details would have to be furnished by the occupier or manager of the factory.

The House finished clause consideration of the Bill.

WORKERS' CHARTER OF RIGHTS

Moving the third reading of the Bill The Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram said: "One of the members remarked that this Bill is a Charter of rights of the working classes. Personally I do not claim that it is so but certainly I do claim that it incorporates some important items in the Charter of Rights. The Factories Bill and the State Insurance Bill, taken together constitute a major portion of the Charter of rights of the working classes in this country and if I get the co-operation o this House in the way I have been getting I hope it will not be long before we are able to lay down a complete Charter of Rights of the working classes."

MISTAKES IN DRAFTING

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed congratulated the Labour Minister "on having succeeded in eluding members in their attempts to incorporate some improvement. The drafting of bills had been most unsatisfactory for a long time. The errors were of the most simple characters—spelling mistakes use of capital and small letters at wrong places punctuation mistakes and so on. This showed a lamentable state of affairs. The mistakes were so simple that the House was often irritated at their being pointed out. The resources of the Government should be powerful enough to engage someone to do the job of proof reading well.

Mr. Sidhwa:— "Are we discussing the draftsmanship of the Bill or the merits of the Bill"?

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: "I believe Mr. Sidhwa will realise that drafting of a bill is very important. If he writes to his wife or a friend he can indulge in bad writing but while drafting a statute. the House is entitled to the best kind of draftmanship."

MINISTER CONGRATULATED

Mr. B. Das congratulated the Labour Minister on having consolidated the different Factories Acts.

He said that those who spoke on behalf of labour spoke all the time with mistrust and malice against the employer class. He was surprised that the House was not getting settled down to examining bills in proper perspective. None of the Socialist speakers appreciated the extent to which the Labour Minister had gone. "I do not separate the Minister from me or the employer or the official class or labour", said Mr. Das. "We are all one because we are all committed to that splendid resolution on industrial production. I hope that my labour friends will tel lus how they are going to stop inflation in this country. They will not stop inflation by asking for more and more amenities and less working hours but by co-operation"

Babu Ramnarain Singh, congratulating the Minister on the way he had piloted the bill, said: "On labour matters it appears to me that there is too much of law and too little good. We are much ahead of other countries in the world so far as legislation is concerned but in terms as actual good done to labour, we are far, far behind any other country in the world. Whenever labour questions are discussed so many tears are shed. Had there been actual tears, I think the Assembly hall would have been flooded" (laughter).

COMPARISON WITH BRITISH ACT

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena said that the Bill was a historic bill. He hoped that as soon as possible the Labour Minister would bring more measures like this. "Now that we are independent", he said, "we do expect labour legislation which will be in line with that of other countries in the world".

He found that in the British Act that women were permitted to work on upto eight p.m. and not till ten p.m. as provided in the Bill before the House. Government could not say that Indian women were more advanced than women in Britain. There had been a mistake here and he hoped that the Labour Minister would realise it by experience and rectify the error.

He hoped that the provisions of the Bill would be extended to dock workers and workers employed in building industries.

The clauses in the Bill relating to accidents were not as comprehensive as the provisions under the English Act. He had no doubt that this would be improved in due course.

Indian Labour, said Prof. Sibbanlal, was divided. There was the TUC, the INTUC, the Socialist Unions and others but he found that all labour leaders were more or less unanimous in desining a social system or a Capitalist system but They did not want a Communist system or a Capetalist system but they wanted a system like the one established by Britain's Labour Government.

EXEMPTIONS TO FACTORIES

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain welcomed the Bill ut said the complaint that too much power had been vested in the Provincial Governments to exempt factories from the operation of the Bill had not been remedied. The Bill was being passed much in the same shape as it was introduced. He hoped the Labour Minister would issue a directive to the provinces that these exemptions should be granted only in exceptional cases and should not become the rule.

PROFIT-SHARING

Mrs. Dakshayini Velayudhan stated the Bill was nothing more than a summary of the previous factory laws and she did not think it would bring millenium to the workers. What the workers wanted was better wages.

The introduction of the profit-sharing system was the only solution to develop industry in the country. If this principle were applied effectively, even nationalisation could be avoided. But unless this principle was applied, labour would not sit idle. Mr. Saxena had characterised the Bill as a 'historic' one. She did not think there was anything historic in it except that the management could now employ women for later hours during night. This she thought would disrupt the happy family life of many women.

Labour Minister's Reply

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram replying to the debate said he had never claimed the Bill would bring millennium to the working class nor had he said it was a Charter of Rights for workers. It was irrelevant to raise the question of wages and profit-sharing in this context. Whatever the Government was going to do in this respect they were fully alive to their responsibilities. They did not stand in need of being reminded of their responsibility to the working classes. They had already proceeded to some extent in the matter of wages and profits and the suggestion from the Lady Member was really too late.

Referring to Mr. Saxena's criticism of the Works Committees, the Labour Minister said he had made it clear on many occasions that the trade unionism extent in the country today was not the type of trade unionism to be found in Great Britain, for instance. "How many of the leaders of trade unionist in the U. K. are from the non-working classes- Is there even one non-worker who happens to be President or any office-bearer in any of the trade union executives there? How many trade union leaders in this country can claim that they have sprung from the working classes? The management of trade unions in Britain is in the hands of people who have themselves been workers or are workers. How many in this country can claim the same thing? A voice: A very large number).

All his efforts, the Labour Minister proceeded, were designed towards protecting the workers from the vested interests. "I want that the management of the affairs of the trade unions in this country should pass into the hands of those who are actual workers or those who have been at any stage actual workers.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF WORKS COMMITTEES

"That is the reason why I want to encourage Works Committees so that the workers may learn to stand on their own legg. I do not want workers to be spooned by outside leaders for all time to come. I am determined to break it.

"In the U.K., the working class movement is a working class movement by the working class for the working class. The movement in India is no doubt for the working class but it is not by the working class.

WOMEN WORKERS

Reerring to employment of women at night, the Labour Minister said the provision need not be necessary for women who had their husbands or others to fall back upon, but was necessary in the case of women who were widows, who might have orphans to support, who had no land and no assets to fall back upon. It had been said that even the British Act did not provide for this but he would submit that in Britain, women could be employed from six a.m. to eleven p.m. The present act went only as far as ten p.m. In any case, even if it was not to be found in the British Act, that was no reason why it should not be introduced in India if it was considered necessary.

The Bill was passed and the House adjourned till Monday.

Lobby Circles Surprised

Commission's Move For Economic Survey Does Not Find Support

NEW DELHI, August 28. (U.P.I.): The decision of the United Nation's Kashmir Commission to send several alternate delegates "to start a political and economic survey of the Jammu and Kashmir State", has been the subject matter of strong criticism in the lobbies of the Indian Dominion Parliament, reports the U.P.I. Lobby Correspondent.

Surprise was expressed by many members of the Parliament that the United Nations Commission, at this stage, should have found it necessary to embark on political and economic survey of Kashmir while the raiders are still occupying almost half of the entire State territory.

It is strongly emphasised that the U. N. Commission has failed to inspire any confidence in its programme of mediation by unnecessarily complicating the issue at dispute.

Accordingly, the new move is regarded as a "redherring" across the whole issue, as designed ultimately to partition the Kashmir State, which, it is well-known, has been on the brain of the Anglo-American bloc as a solution to the Kashmir tangle.

Surprise was also expressed at the Government of India's silence at U. N. Commission's interference in what is described by parliamentarians as certainly a domestic problem of Kashmir and that no official statement has yet been made to justify the facilities given to alternate delegates scheduled to leave Delhi for Kashmir to-morrow (Sunday).

It is further felt that in the absence of any denial by the Pakistan Government of full-fledged participation of Pakistan forces in the Kashmir campaign, the U N. Commission must direct the aggressors to withdraw prior to seeking any long range solution. Consequently, it is suggested that the members of the Commission, who are leaving for Karachi to consult the Pakistan Government, must make this demand if the Commission is to succeed in its efforts at conciliation.

PAKISTAN FIGHTER PLANES NEAR STATE BORDER

NEW DELHI, August 28. (U.P.I.): Reports reaching Kashmir show that Pakistan has assembled a large number of its fighter planes in Rawalpindi, Peshawar and other Aerodromes near the State territory.

Pakistan Army's jeeps, trucks and mules like the Pakistan Army personnel, guns, mortars and ammunition, are seen working on all fronts in Jammu and Kashmir.

COMMUNIST BASE CAPTURED

Nationalist Forces Score West Of Nanking

NANKING, Aug. 28, (Reuter): Nationalist forces in north-west Anhwei —west of Nanking —have captured the Communist base of Yoncheng and the city of Yinshang, accoding to Government despatches received here today.

These successes came 24 hours after the launching of two attacks, aimed at the recapture of the Fowyang rice producing centre and a strategic railway junction near the Honan border.

DIPLOMATIC STAFFS TO BE CUT DOWN

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28, (Reuter): China in emergency measures to bolster her dwindling foreign credit is to recall Government officials loitering abroad and pleasure-seeking children of wealthy Chinese according to reports published here today.

The issue of passports is to be checked diplomatic staffs are to be cut down and the country will not participate in the less important international conference.

Shanghai authorities reportedly with the approval of President Chiang Kai-Shek will dump large quantities of American aid goods on the market next week in an effort to stabilise prices.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 28 (Reuter): Malayan trade in July reached a record of 335,600,000 Straits dollars, helped by big rubber shipments to Britain and Russia, according to press figures published here to-day. Imports exceeded exports by 16,000,000 Straits dollars.

INDIAN AIR FORCE BOMBS GILGIT

Biggest Attack So Far: Enemy Lines Of Commuhication Paralysed

SRINAGAR, August 26. A strong force of R. I. A. F. fighters today heavily bombed and roketted the enemy recruiting base and airfield at far off Gilgit, paralysing his lines of communications besides destroying his vital supply and ammunition dumps, writes an A.P.I. Special Correspondent.

Described as the biggest and the most concentrated attack so far in Kashmir, it was the third to be made on Gilgit and followed the powerful strike two days previously on August 24. The first attack on Gilgit was on July 7.

Today's attack, which was mainly directed towards enemy concentrations ready to move for reinforcing the enemy column already in Ladakh Valley, played havoc with the enemy who, completely demoralised, left his defences and ran helter-skelter towards the Pakistan border on the West This timely strike by the R. I. H. F. well-checked an enemy design to organise a "second front" in the Ladhak Valley, for which reinforcements for despatch have been kept ready in Gilgit.

SECRET BASE BLASTED

Flying in bright weather, our fighters flew past the towering Nanga Parbat to Gilgit and plastered enemy military and wireless installations there, including supply and ammunition dumps, the Flagstaff House and the military barracks destroyed by our fighters during the first strike on Gilgit, but rebuilt since. Our fighters also bombed the aerodrome at Gilgit which was utilised by the Royal Pakistan Air Force to drop supplies and ammunition to the raiders who, after the fall of Skardu, are now heading towards Leh, where Indian Army troops are comfortably pitched. Clearly visible lines of landing directions marked on the runway revealed that the aerodrome was in constant use by the enemy planes. Earlier reports had revealed that Pakistan planes were for sometime engaged in dropping huge quantities of supplies, including machine gun and howitzers which were used against the Indian Army troops in certain areas in the north of the Kashmir Valley.

Besides the aerodrome, certain other buildings in the vicinity, including the Tehsil Treasury, were also subjected to heavy cannon firing by our fighters.

Though one of the planes developed engine trouble while approaching Gilgit, the pilot refusing to return to the base before carrying out his mission, manoeuvred his plane in mid-air and managed to bomb the target assigned to him and safely piloted the plane back to the base.

On August 25, R.I.A.F. Fighters made an intense attack on a secret enemy supply base at Bunji, at the foot of the Nanga Parbat. Frontline reports reveal that very successful results have been achieved and that the entire zone where the enemy used to drop supplies from the air has been destroyed.

U.N. COMMISSION FOR KARACHI

Pakistan Seeks Clarification On 'Cease Fire' Issue

NEW DELHI, August 28. (A.P.I.): The United Nations Kashmir Commission left for Karachi to-day for consultations with the Pakistan Government on the "cease fire" proposals.

During the past fortnight, the Commission had been here. it discussed details of its 'cease fire' proposals with the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, the Secretary General of the Foreign Office, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai and high Army Officers.

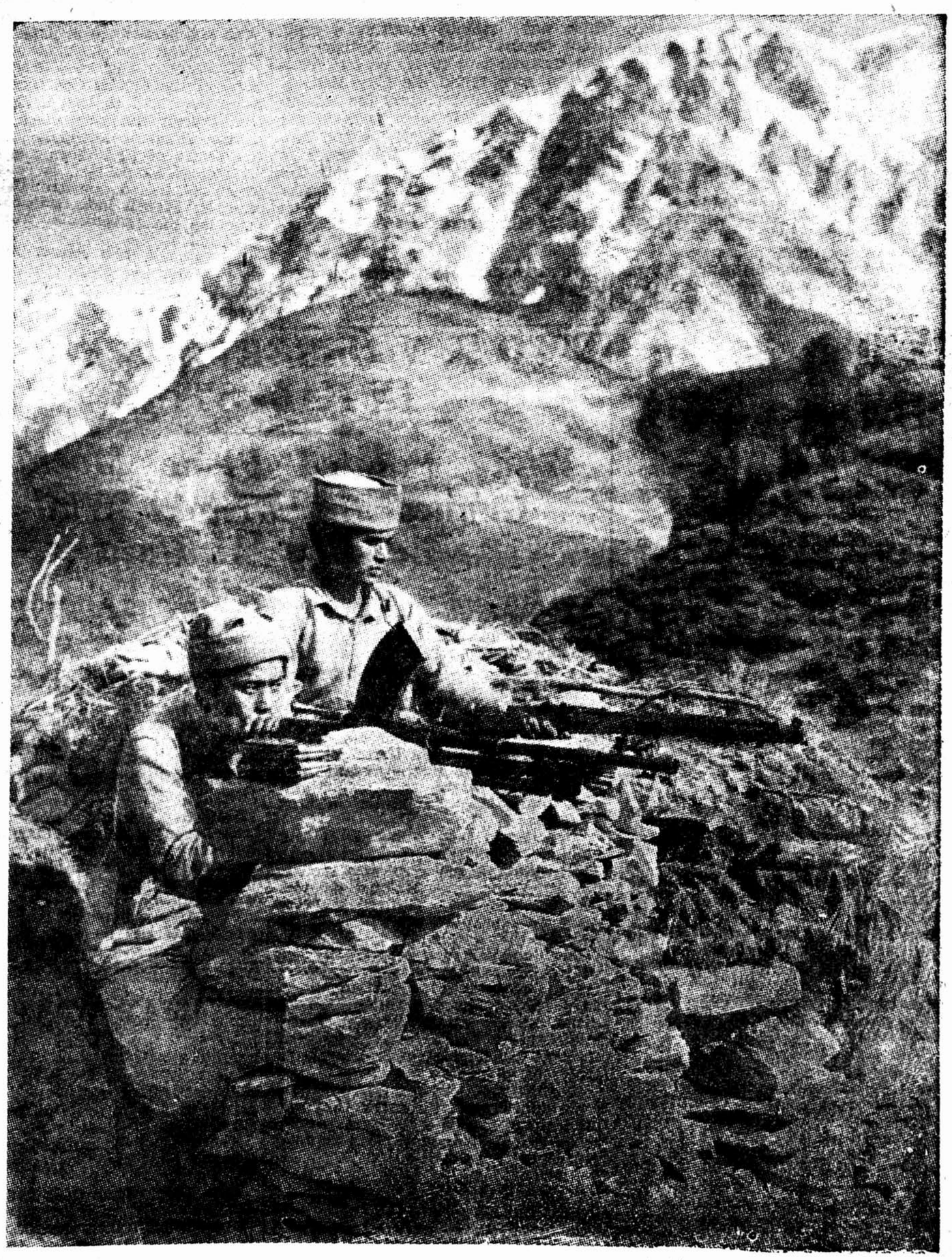
The Commission's 'cease-fire' proposals included certain broad principles for the operation of the truce, if effected, and the arrangements to be taken on hand for the holding of plebiscite.

The Government of India's reply to these proposals was handed over to the Commission last week but its nature is not known.

It is understood Pakistan has not yet given its reply to the Commission. A few days ago the Commission is believed to have received a questionnaire from Pakistan seeking clarification on the proposals.

Presumably the Commission will hold personal discussions with the Pakistan Government and try to secure their reply.

FIGHTING IN KASHMIR



TWO SOLDIERS OF THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE FORCES KEEP STRICT VIGIL TO SPOT ENEMY MOVEMENTS AT A FORWARD PICKET IN TITHWAL AREA.

Moscow Agreement On Berlin Crisis

LINE CLEAR FOR LIFTING OF BLOCKADE

Interim "Communique" To Be Issued Simultaneously In Four Capitals

LONDON, August 28 (U. P. I.) A Four-Power agreed Interim Communique on the negotiations in Moscow is now ready for simultaneous issue in London, Paris, Washington and Moscow. Its publication is expected any moment.

According to one political source the communique will announce that the Berlin Blockade will be lifted when the Allied Commanders have settled details of the currency question.

When Blockade Will Be Raised

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, (U.P.A.): A usually reliable source said today agreement in principle had been reached in Moscow on Berlin.

He said technical details remain to be worked out by the military commanders in Berlin after which the matter would be returned to Moscow for a definite agreement. Only then would the blockade be raised.

BRITISH ENVOY'S REPORT TO BEVIN

MOSCOW, Aug. 28, (Reuter): Mr. Frank Roberts, Britain's Special Envoy in Moscow today despatched a long report to Mr. Bevin on the Kremlin meeting last night between the three Western envoys and M. Molotov and M. Vyshinsky

French Cabinet Crisis Affects Moscow Talks?

LONDON, Aug. 28, (U.P.A): For the second time in a month the fall of the French Government today embarrassed the delicate negotiations between the West and Russia for a settlement of the Berlin crisis.

British and American officials insisted that the fall of the French Government would not delay action in the Moscow talks. But they could not hide their concern that twice during these crucial negotiations France has been without a Government.

British Offer To Berlin City Assembly

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (Reuter): British Berlin authorities today offered to allow the City Assembly to meet in the British Sector if the Russians were unwilling or unable to guarantee safety of meeting at the City Hall in the Soviet Sector—twice occupied by Communist demonstrators in the past 48 hours.

The Assembly Chairman Dr. Otto Suhr was tonight awaiting a reply from General Alexander Kotikov Soviet Commandant to his request for a neutral zone round the City Hall.

Dr. Suhr told reporters the Assembly would probably meet again in the city hall on Tuesday "if General Kotikov has given a positive answer to my request that demonstrations in the area be banned or if the Moscow talks have led to such an easing of tension that no demonstrations are to be feared."

Whatever happens, however, a meeting of the Assembly must be held very soon, he added.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

Schuman And Ramadier Likely Candidates For Premiership

PARIS, August 28. (Reuter): President Vincent Auriol this afternoon began urgent talks with top French politicians in an effort to replace the Marie Government which fell early to-day after just over a month in office.

The President promised rapid action to solve the political crisis.

M. Andre Marie's Coalition Government was brought down by Socialist opposition to Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's right-wing economic programme.

Most Paris evening papers described the crisis as the gravest the fourth Republic had known and thought it would prove extremely difficult for any candidate to the Premiership to get the necessary majority in Parliament.

Among the possible candidates mentioned were M. Pierre Mendes France (France radical—Socialist). M. Robert Schuman (popular Republican) who headed the last Government but one, and former Premier Paul Ramadier (Socialist).

Radicals and Socialists in the Marie Cabinet which continues as a Caretaker Government differed mainly on the question of salaries, the Socialists considering that the increases proposed in the Reynand plan were too small.

M. Yvon Delbos, outgoing Radical Minister of Education, told correspondents to-day: "We shall not get the attitude of the Socialist Ministers, particulary M Ramadier's opposition to the Reynaud plan. We shall not participate in a Government of transition and conciliation."

M. Jacques Duclos, Secretary-General of the French Communist Party not represented in the Marie Coalition though the largest single party in the National Assembly, declared the people of France want a change. "A change of policy is necessary which means, in our opinion, to re-establish French independence by denouncing the agreements which have alienated it."

M. Reynaud told Reuter in an exclusive interview to-day that raising of wage levels would endanger the French export drive.

Home Minister At Metropolitan Garages

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, laying the foundation stone of the Metropolitan Garages Ltd. at Churchgate Reclamation.

World's Greatest Living Statesman

MOUNTBATTEN'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER

TORONTO, August 28. (U.P.I.): Addressing a large audience on the occasion of the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto yesterday, Lord Mountbatten referred to India and said: "I have faith in India's leaders like Mr. Rajagopalachari and Pandit Nehru. Most of the burden of Government falls on the Prime Minister and in my opinion, Pandit Nehru is the greatest living statesman in the world."

Premier Drew of Ontario referred to Lord Mountbatten's achievements in India whereby, despite transfer of power, India continued to remain in the Commonwealth. He added: "I hope, whether they stay in the Commonwealth or not, they will continue to cherish British traditions of justice and democracy. If they do so, it will be due to Lord Mountbatten who, in the words of Mr. Rajagopalachari, whom he so admires, is possessed of the quality of honest sincerity which goes far beyond charm and ability".

Lord and Lady Mountbatten first visited the Indian stall where Lady Mountbatten was garlanded by Sardar Malik. 'Jana Gana Mana' was played. The Mountbattens were photographed with a bust of Mahatma Gandhi by a battery of cameramen. The Countess was shown round the exhibits by Mr. Panikkar, Director of the Exhibition Section.

Bernadotte Thanks Nehru

NEW DELHI, August 28. (U.P.I.): The following telegram has been received by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, from Count Bernadotte, United Nations' Palestine Mediator:

I have the honour to express to Your Excellency my gratitude for the rapid and generous response of the Government of India to my appeal regarding relief to refugees in Palestine and neighbouring countries. Knowing that Government also faces refugee problems in India, it makes me appreciate the gesture even more".

U. S. War On Communists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. (Reuter): The House of Representatives Unamberican Activities Committee today called for legislation banning all Communists from Government service denying them the use of passports and compelling them to register and thus making themselves subjects to the "weapon of exposure and detection."

The Committee made these recommendations in an Interim report on its current Communist spy ring hearings.

Bharatpur Ruler Exonerated?

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28, (A.P.I.): The States Ministry, after an inquiry, is understood to have exonerated both the Maharaja of Bharatpur and his younger brother Raja Girirajsingh from certain allegations made against them.

These allegations which included participation in violent communal activities were investigated following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Raja Giri Raj Singh the younger brother of the ruler who is now abroad has been allowed to return home.

Ban On Raw Cotton To Continue

NEW DELHI, August 28. (A.P.I.): The Government of India, having reviewed the existing restrictions on the export of raw cotton, has decided to continue for the present the ban (announced on April 2, 1948) on the export of all raw cotton except the four short-staple varieties—Bengal Deshi, Mathia, Assams and Comillas, says a press note from the Ministry of Commerce.

GANGA IN SPATE

CAWNPORE, August 28. (A.P.I.): River Ganga is in spate. To-day's flood level is just three inches short of the 374 mark, the highest touched in 1914 and this is expected to be over-stripped by to-night if the present pressure continues.

The river which is running bank to bank is the widest at Cawnpore where almost all its main canals that branch off from the river at Hardwar—400 miles up north—rejoin the main stream.

Indo-Hyderabad Issue "Purely Domestic"

DELHI'S REPLY TO NIZAM

State Has No Right To Seek Intervention Of U.N. Or Any Outside Body

NEW DELHI, August 28. (A.P.I.): The Government of India in their reply to the Hyderabad Government on the latter's decision to refer the issue of Indo-Hyderabad relation to U. N. O. point out that "the Government of India regard the differences between them and Hyderabad as a purely domestic issue and cannot admit that Hyderabad, considering its historic as well as its present position in relation of India, has any right in International Law to seek the intervention of the United Nations or any other outside body for a settlement of the issue.

Menon's Letter To Laik Ali

The following is the text of the letter sent by Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary Ministry of States on August 23 to Mir Laik Ali, Premier of Hyderabad, replying to the latter's communication to the Prime Minister of India dated August 7:—

Dear Mir Laik Ali,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 7807/EA dated the 17th August, 1948. to the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The letter repeats allegations which the Hyderabad Government has made on previous occasions regarding breaches by India of the Standstill Agreement, the imposition of an economic blockade, border raids into and violations of Hyderabad territory and finally, threats by India of military aggression against the State.

REFER TO WHITE PAPER

No useful purpose will be served by a detailed refutation of the charges that you have made. In the Government of India's White Paper, there is enough material to satisfy any impartial person that it is Hyderabad, not India, which has repeatedly violated the Standstill Agreement, that border raids, incursions into Indian territory and large-scale victimisation of the non-Muslim inhabitants of the State are being perpetrated daily by the Razakars who now dominated the State Government and by their sympathisers in the State military and police. The so-called economic blockade is no more than the Government of India's just and necessary policy to prevent, by all legitimate means, the smuggling into Hyderabad of arms for terrorising its innocent and helpless non-Muslim subjects who constitute a majority of the population and, ultimately, for waging war against India. The entry of necessities of life such as salt, medicines and drugs has never been prohibited by the Government of India.

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH

Perhaps the greatest travesty of truth in your letter is the charge against India of military aggression. Had the Government of the Union contemplated any such move it could hardly have agreed to remove its troops from Secunderabad. Nor would it have continued to maintain all these months such patient forbearance in the face of the gravest provocation. What you call preparation for aggression is no more than the readiness and resolve of the Government of India to discharge their paramount obligation to ensure that the tranquility of the Union is not disturbed by the prevalence of a state of lawlessness and injustice in a territory which socially and economically and, therefore, also politically is inextricably intertwined with their own because of its geographical position. It must be clear to everyone that what is now, and for some time past has been happening in Hyderabad cannot fail to have the gravest repercussions in India. India cannot for humanitarian reasons, remain a passive spectator of the atrocities to which the non-Muslim majority of Hyderabad and Muslims opposed to the Razakars are being daily subjected or indefinitely tolerate the disruption of communications by brutal attacks on railway trains, equally, India cannot allow this situation so to shape events in India as to jeopardise the safety of South India as well as the large Muslim minority throughout the Union.

In support of your charge against India of threatening aggression against Hyderabad you have torn from their context a few sentences from the speeches recently delivered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. You have conveniently overlooked their repeated declarations of goodwill and friendliness towards Hyderabad, declarations and the genuineness of which has been proved beyond doubt by their desire, manifested again and again during the protracted negotiations for a settlement, to go to the limit to arrive at a friendly and lasting arrangement with Hyderabad.

NO RIGHT TO SEEK UNO INTERVENTION

"The Government of India have taken note of the decision of the Hyderabad Government to apply to the United Nations and seek their good offices for a peaceful and enduring settlement. I am desired to point out that the Government of India regard the differences between them and Hyderabad as a purely domestic issue and cannot admit that Hyderabad, considering its historic as well as its present position in relation to India has any right in International Law to seek the intervention of that or any other outside body for a settlement of the issue.

NIZAM'S TROOPS AT TULAJAPUR

Attack On Indian Enclave In The Offing?

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 28. (U.P.I.): A big unit of the Nizam's military including Arabs and Pathans has come to Tulajapur, a Nizam's town, 32 miles from Sholapur it is learnt.

The military is digging trenches around Tulajapur and preparing for an attack on Kakavumb, Indian enclave in Tulajapur, it is further learnt.

S. M. A. Razvi And Yar Jung Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug 28 (API): The Hyderabad Agent-General Mr. S. M. A. Razvi and Nawab Zain Yar Jung returned from Hyderabad today.

Mr. Razvi stated that he was called by the Hyderabad Government for routine consultation and there was no significance in his visit to Hyderabad.

Nawab Zain Yarjung accompanied the Agent-General on summons from the Nizam.

HYDERABAD HAS NO NEWS FROM LAKE SUCCESS

HYDERABAD, Aug. 28 (UPI): Hyderabad's appeal to the United Nations in regard to Indo-Hyderabad dispute has not yet been formally laid before the International Organisation at Lake Success inspite of repeated instructions to Hyderabad Representatives abroad, it was stated here today.

A spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry when approached said that he could not offer any explanation for the absence of news regarding Hyderabad from Lake Success.

NIZAM'S REPLY TO RAJAJI

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Aug 28 (A.P.I.) The Nizam has replied to the Governor-General of India expressing his desire for friendly relations with India, an official spokesman stated to-day.

This statement came on top of a Hyderabad Government press release to-day where they were quoted to have asked the Government of India to extend 'all facilities and courtesies to the Hyderabad Delegation to United Nations when they pass through India territory early next month."

The delegation will fly via Bombay and Karachi, the press release announced.

Rajaji And Bhansali

NAGPUR, Aug. 28 (API.) The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who yesterday pursuaded Professor Bhansali to abandon his fast did not call on the Professor at Bajajawadi, Wardha, it was learnt here today

Prof. Bhansali broke his 19-day old fast at 10 a.m. yesterday in the presence of the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa.

C. R. Returns To Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug 28 (API.) His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General accompanied by Shrimati Namagiri and party returned to Delhi from the South Indian tour today.

Tata Plan For Greater Steel Production

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, (U.P.A.): The Tata Trust of India disclosed today that its offices here plan to spend dol. 20.000.000 of a total dol. 23.000.000 steel production expansion programme.

This figure was some seven times the normal yearly Tata dollar expenditure in the United States.

Steel represents only one facet of Tata's five major functions —chemicals, power, textiles and other manufactures

The United States offices also are training personnel.

RUMANIAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28 (UPA): A Rumanian Governmen, shake-up has resulted in the ousting of three cabinet members — the Ministers of Information, Health and Industry — reliable sources reported today.

It was expected an official announcement will be made by Bucharest Radio at 2 p.m. today.

The new cabinet members are Dr. Edward Mesincescu, former State Secretary at the Foreign Ministry who replaced Minister of Information Octav Livezeanu, Dr. George Marsa who replaced Minister of Health Mrs. Florica Bagdasar, and Emil Prisnea who replaced Minister of Industry Emanuel Angeliu.

RANGOON, Aug. 28 (Reuter): Destruction of bridges on the Rangoon-Prome railway has slowed down the Burma Governments offensive to recapture from insurgents the important Communist centre of Prome, 150 miles north-west of here, it was reliably learned today.

"Ulster Is Not Blameworthy"

Basil Brooke Accuses Costello Of Misleading Propaganda

BALLYGAWLEY, (Northern Ireland), Aug. 28. (Reuter): Sir Basil Brooke, Premier of Nothern Ireland said today that if Eire wanted to play a "worthy" part in international affairs she could do so without any change in Northern Ireland's constitutional status

Sir Basil stressed the Ulster was not an "obstacle" to such co-operation by Eire.

He accused Mr. John Costello, Premier of Eire who arrived in New York yesterday, of trying to persuade the world that "Ulster was to blame for Eire's neutrality in the last war."

Sir Basil said he had noticed that Mr. Costello on landing in New York was reported to have said that Eire would be willing to enter into an agreement with the United States and Britain for strategic purposes to maintain peace but would not consider such an agreement as long as there was partition in Ireland.

"This is just one more of many attempts made during the last quarter of a century to use Northern Ireland as a pawn in Eire's political game" Sir Basil said

"Mr. Costello is following in the footsteps of Mr. De Valera and trying his best although without success to persuade the world that Ulster was to blame for Eire's neutrality in the last war

CALCUTTA August 28. (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan has prohibited the export of milk and milk products including ghee until further orders according to a telegram received by the W. Bengal Government to-day.

TWO U. N. OBSERVERS KILLED IN PALESTINE

White Painted Plane Machine-Gunned By Mistake While Landing At Gaza

TEL AVIV, Aug. 28, (Reuter): Two French United Nations observers were accitently shot and killed this morning when they were landing at Gaza in a United Nations white painted plane it was officially announced.

The observers were Lt.-Col. Josheph Gueru, Assistant Chief of Staff for for United Nations field operations, who was shot through the chest, and the pilot, Captain Pierre Jeannel, who was wounded in the right temple and died in the Egyptian military hispital at Gaza.

Twenty-four hour's notice of the landing of the plane, an Auster with United Nations markings was sent to the Egyptians from Haifa Headquarters but was not received and the plane was met by a burst of machine-gun fire.

The accident was reported by a United States Sergent who landed at Gaza unhindered 10 minutes afterwards piloting another United Nations plane making a daily routine flight. The Sergeant said several bullets went through the fuselage and glass of the observer's plane.

The accident was reported in Haifa to have been due to the fact that lack of communications with Gaza prevented a landing clearance being received in time

ARABS SHELL JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM Aug. 28. (U.P.A.): The Arabs shelled parts of Jerusalem on Friday for the second consecutive night and Jewish indignation and dissatisfaction with the impotency and "unfairness" of United Nations observers here were rapidly reaching the boiling point.

Several explosions in down-town Jerusalem last mid-night rattled windows and shook houses throughout the Holy City. An Israeli communique however, said no casualties had thus far been reported.

JEWS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING TRUCE

AMMAN, Aug. 28, (Reuter): An Arab legion spokesman alleged today that the Jews had violated th Palestine truce last night by attempting to reach the Zion and new gates of Jerusalem.

"The Arab legion successfully repulsed all attacks", he said.

63 KILLED IN U. S. HEAT WAVE

NEW YORK, August 28. (Reuter): At least 63 people are dead as a result of the heat wave which continues to scorch the United States from coast to coast.

The weather bureau predicted to-day that no relief could be expected until Wednesday.

New York sweltered at 98.8 Fahrenheit and other high official temperatures recorded included 100 degrees Fahrenheit at Boston, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine.

Stop Press

SPECIAL SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 28 (Reuter): A special meeting of the United Nations Security Council will be held on Monday evening to consider the recent developments in the Palestine and Kashmir disputes, it was announced here tonight. The Council will discuss the sending of military advisers to help its Good Offices Committee in India.

BURMESE INSURGENTS CAPTURE NATTALIN AND PAUNGDE

RANGOON Aug. 28 (UPA). Burmese insurgents have captured Nattalin, Paungde and Prome and are running trains between these towns, it was learned today.

KASHMIR COMMISSION AT KARACHI

KARACHI Aug. 28 (API). The United Nations Kashmir Commission for India and Pakistan arrived in Karachi by air from Delhi this evening. The Commission, which is expected to stay here for a week, is likely to meet representatives of the Pakistan Government on Monday.

"INTERNATIONALIZATION" FOR ANTARCTICA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPA). The United States proposes that conflicting claims to Antarctic territory be solved through "some form of internationalization." The State Department disclosed the American plan had been communicated to the governments of Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom.

SIAM TAKES PRECAUTIONS

Martial Law In Malay Border Areas Likely

KUALA LUMPUR, August 28. (Reuter): Major-General C. H. Boucher, Malaya Army Commander, today reported "steady progress" in the two-month-old anti-guerilla war, with more troops daily going over to the offensive, but warned that incidents must continue "for some time".

He told correspondents that he was maintaining a "delicate balance" between the number of men on static defence of rubber estates and tin mines and those used for offensive operations.

Mr. H. P. Byrnes, acting Chief Secretary to the Malaya Federation, disclosed that cost of dealing with insurrection since June was nearly $3,000,000, and that 2,529 Communists or sympathisers were now under arrest.

SIAMESE MEASURES

From Bangkok it was reported that Defence Minister General Luang Chatnakrob was inspecting Siam's southern districts with senior Siamese army officers.

Martial law and other measures to combat "Communist lawlessness" in the frontier area are expected to follow.

The Kuala Lumpur newspaper "Malay Mail" reported today that Chinese had landed in Malaya from Junks near the border of Kelantan State, which borders Siam.

British Troops recently carried out an amphibious landing operation on the Malaya coast, stated to be aimed at preventing the landing of guerillas at inaccessible coastal spots.

THEY WANT MOUNTBATTEN

The Malaya paper 'Utusan Melayu' said today that Malays wanted Earl Mountbatten, former Governor-General of India, to become Governor-General of Malaya.

A police "communique" in Kuala Lumpur said four Chinese and two Malay guerillas last night killed a Malay and wounded his son in the Pontian Kechil area of Johore State.

One armed Chinese terrorist was killed in Negri Sembilan State. Three attacks and two cases of arson were reported from Perak State.

EX-ARMY MAN HANGED

At Pudu Gaol in Kuala Lumpur today, a Malay named Mohamed Ali Bin Ramli, ex-member of the Royal Air Force and Malay Garrison Regiment was hanged for having been convicted under emergency regulations for carrying a loaded revolver.

S. WALES MINERS' PROTEST

LONDON, Aug. 28 (UPI): The Executive Council, South Wales Area, of the National Union of Mineworkers, today unanimously adopted a resolution strongly protesting against the use of the British troops in Malaya and demanding their immediate withdrawal.

The Council claims to speak for 108,000 miners.

TEN SIAMESE KILLED IN AIR RAID

Ten Siamese villagers were killed when British aircraft from a north Malaya base bomoed a village in the Naradhivas District on the Malayan border on Monday, according to a report received in Bangkok today.

The report said the bombing lasted one hour.

Soviet American Tussle In Allied Control Council Session

TOKYO, August 28. (Reuter): A bitter American-Soviet debate on the rights of workers in Japan developed today at a special meeting of the Allied Control Council here.

The Soviet delegate Major-General Alexei Kislenko had asked for the meeting to discuss labour relationships

He recommendd that a letter from the Supreme Commander, General Douglas MacArthur proposing to the Japanese Government that strikes and collective bargaining should be banned among Government workers should be withdrawn the Government ordinance that followed it cancelled and reprisals against Japanese workers stopped.

MACARTHUR'S ROLE PRAISED

The United States Chairman, Mr. William Sebald replying said that General MacArthur sought to substitute order for chaos Government by law for Government controlled by coercion intimidation and the threat of minority groups which wished to use public servants as pawns in the seizure of political power.

It is is indeed significant in evaluating his purpose that the very freedom the Soviet pretends to espouse for labour in Japan are so ruthlessly denied in the land which he represents on the Council he said

General Kislenko reorted that Mr. Sebald's remarks were almost slanderous and were without foundation in fact. To this the Chairman replied that General Kislenkos chief interest lay in callous use of distortion for his own ends.

U. N. To Investigate Into Indian Complaint

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 28 (Reuter): The United Nations is to investigate charges that Belgium is guilty of discrimination against the Indian population in its African trust area.

The charges were filed with the United Nations by four residents of the colony, and a Trusteeship Council Mission is to go there to investigate.

It was alleged that no commercial discrimination was practised against the Indian population in an attempt to oust them from the Belgium colony.

Running Of Trains To Time

"PERCEPTIBLE IMPROVEMENT MADE", SAYS RAILWAY MINISTER

NEW DELHI, August 28. (API): The subject of train delays was raised in the Indian Parliament today during question hour.

Dr. John Matthai, Railway Minister, said in reply to Mr. Sidhwa that all possible efforts were being made to improve the running of trains to time, including organisation of special punctuality weeks and intensification of supervision, with fairly successful results.

Asked whether there had been any improvement since the Budget Session, Dr. Matthai said that as far as long-distance trains were concerned there had been a perceptible improvement but of course there were lapses here and there. For example, during the past two or three weeks on account of the serious floods and breaches that occurred in consequence in Bihar and Bengal, there had been a serious lapse which could not be helped but on the whole, as far as long-distance trains were concerned, he thought he was right in saying that there had been a perceptible improvement.

The Railway Minister said that the double section between Muttra and Delhi would be open to traffic in the course of three or four months.

FRONTIER MAIL

The Frontier Mail he said, had in the past few weeks been behaving a good deal better than it had done in the past.

Replying to Mr. H. V. Kamath, Dr. Matthai said that he was considering the Frontier Mail in many ways as the prize train, so to speak, of the country and very special efforts were being made to get it in time. "I think we have, to some extent, succeeded", he added.

PAY SCALES

Replying to Mr. Frank Anthony, Dr. Matthai said that since there had been a considerable amount of dissatisfaction regarding the pay scales proposed by the Pay Commission for the running staff, there had been a good deal of difficulty in regard to the running crew. But a sub-committee had been appointed to go into the very question and its proposals were now under examination. He hoped to arrive at a very early decision on the matter.

It was possible for him to penalise every member of the railway staff who conducted himself in irregular ways but if they were to undertake penalisation on too large a scale, it was likely to have repercussions that would not be in the public interest.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: "Has the Minister's attention been drawn to a news item published in a Delhi weekly that a love-sick man wanted to commit suicide by throwing himself on the track of the Grand Trunk Express but the Grand Trunk Express would not run him over and the poor fellow had to die of starvation? (Laughter).

Dr. Matthai: "The individual who wanted to do away with himself chose a very bad train for that purpose".

Dr. Matthai said in reply to Mr. Sidhwa that the report of the West Coast Major Port Development Committee regarding ports in the stretch of coast covering Kathiawar and Cutch had been received. Government were considering the recommendations and their decision together with the report would be published shortly. The report for the ports in South India between Mormugao and Cochin had not yet been received.

MECHANICAL CULTIVATION

The Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, said in answer to Mrs. Renuka Ray that the main purpose of the tractor organisation was to reclaim waste land. It was not Government's intention that tractors should be used for cultivation purposes throughout India in place of the ordinary man cultivation.

Mr. Jairamdas told Mr. Tirumala Rao that 240 tractors had been fitted up.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra asked whether Government proposed to manufacture tractors in Ordnance factories.

The Food Minister replied that more than one scheme for the manufacture of tractors in India was under the consideration of Government.

The Provincial Governments, he said, had brought 1,20,795 acres under tractor cultivation and the Central Tractor Organisation 33,800 acres. In addition, the Central Tractor Organisation was also operating a scheme for mechanical cultivation of 50,000 acres of land left by Muslims in the Matsya Union. So far 9,642 acres had been cultivated.

In reply to Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Dr. Matthai said hhat the engineering survey report for a line linking Khandwa with Hingoli in Hyderabad State via Akola was under compilation, but the Government were now not in a position to state if and when the line would be constructed. It was not intended to make any budget provision for the project during the next financial year.

Mr. H. V. Kamath asked if it was desirable to go ahead with the project under the present circumstances. The Railway Minister replied that that was one of the matters that the Government was considering, but in any case only a very small section of the proposed line would be situated inside Hyderabad State territory.

AMROTI-ANARKHED PROJECT

In reply to a further question by Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Matthai stated that in view of the limited resources, the Amroti-Anarkhed Project had for the present been dropped.

BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, said in reply to Babu Ram Sahai that the Governments of Bombay, C.P. and Berar, Madras and Orissa and the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara had banned the slaughter of cattle between three and ten years of age that could be used for work. The Government had appointed an Expert Committee of officials and non-officials to consider the question of preservation of the cattle wealth of the country and promoting its development. The committee had concluded its deliberations and its report was under preparation.

Mr. Frank Anthony asked if the Government would enunciate a frank policy regarding cow slaughter and approach the Provincial Governments with it.

The Food Minister: "The question was discussed by the Expert Committee and will be considered by the Government".

Dr. Matthai said in reply to Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava that no scheme for nationalisation of the motor transport service in Ajmer-Merwara had yet been prepared. A scheme for reorganisation of the motor transport services was being prepared by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and if on its finalisation it was found necessary, steps would be taken to introduce fresh legislation.

Dr. Matthai said in reply to Mr. Girija Shankar Guha that the through railway line linking Assam with the rest of India was expected to be completed early in 1950. The proposed road from West Bengal to Assam was expected to be completed during the next winter.

Dr. Matthai said in reply to Mr. H. V. Kamath that the petrol supply situation was kept under constant review and the cut in the scale of basic ration for private cars and motor cycles imposed from May 1,1948 would be restored as soon as the supply situation improved sufficiently to warrant its restoration

Poona Races

PUNTERS FARE DISASTROUSLY

Talib Saddles Three Winners

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

The weathr throughout the programme was threatening and it intermittently drizzled to-day at Poona when the second big meeting was decided.

Punters fared disastrously as several favourites completely disappointed. Trainer Talib saddled three winners, Hooded Terror, Golden Horn and Jawahir. The latter two Antoo astride, bagged the attractions in the card at decent odds. Talib's connections late in the evening heavily wagered on Aan Baan in the first division of the Katraj Plate but this one could only place second behind Cocktop. Ultimately an objection was lodged against Cocktop but it failed to hold good. The objection appeared frivolous but the enquiry was of a lengthy duration.

In the Willingdon Cup. Golden Horn comfortably scored from stable companion Happy Go Lucky who had the largest supporting Rolls Royce who was a forward runner was third at the end. Golden Horn is now in irresistable form and may keep on the winning sequence while Rolls Royce is also likely to trouble the Judge early.

In the other attraction, the Poona Plate, Gwalior-owned Royal Jester unshipped his rider when attempting to get a flying start and bolted away. His investments were lost as he had come under the starter's orders. Bottom-weighted Jawahir was well suited by the soft conditions underfoot but Antoo had to strive hard to keep the neglected Priorate at bay by a neck. The even-money favourite, First Royalty was noticed moving strongly at the end but the late effort could only help to put him on the unremunerative place on the board. Priorate is likely to atom early.

The following are the results:—

THE KATRAJ PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr E A Forsyth's RANG RAO 8-12 Mitchell 1
Mr A S Tyebjee's COCKPIT PRIDE 8-12 Cunningham 2
Mr Hamza Ali's JUST WAIT 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Messrs. C T Lakhia and B L Shinde's HIND VIJAY 8-12 Davis 4

Not run: Dorian Gray.

Won by: 1/2 length, Short head, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 33 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 20 and Rs. 15.

THE KATRAJ PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlons.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's HOODED TERROR 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Aspi H. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 8-12 N. Dar 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SINHGARH 8-12 Kasbekar 3
Major A. Svamvur's BATTLING ADMIRAL Cunningham 8-12 4

Not run: Cordial

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths 2 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 32 2-5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18.

THE ABDULLA KHAIRAZ PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major Steuart-Gratton and Mr. G. P. Durrantt's GIPSY GEM 9-0 Damodar 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's NEAR IMAGE 9-2 Gumansingh 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's FUTURITY 8-5 Cunningham 3
Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 9-0 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Find Out, Duke of Ramgarh, Morton Daisy.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 125. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 59 and Rs. 34.

THE DARJEELING PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's MISSING LINK 8-9 Tasi 1
Mr. M. T. Thadani's MON AMI 7-8 Shiba 2
Mrs. S. Zito's ARVIND 8-5 Medhe, G. 3
Mr. P. M. Mody's PIRKHAN 9-0 Deshmukh 4

Not run: Miss Prestige.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 29 and Rs. 32

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 8-13 Antoo, Y. 1
M/s. C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-5 Kheemsingh 2
Mr B. R. Gupta's ROLLS ROYCE 8-10 Davis 3
Mr. J. B. Reporter's MARDAN 7-10 Shiba 4

Not run: Bashir, Mr. O. K.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minute 42 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 110. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Miss G. K. Mamajiwalla's JAWAHIR 7-3 Antoo, Y. 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's PRIORATE 9-4 N. Dar 2
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PRAVINA 7-13 Jagdish 3
Mr. R. L. Banker's FIRST ROYALTY 9-5 Duncombe 4

Not run: Flying Home, Philborough.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 58 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs 69. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 50 and Rs. 20.

THE KATRAJ PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. S. Zito's COCKTOP 8-12 Duncombe 1
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. S. Bundali's BAVAJI 8-12 Amir A. 3
Mr. A. J. Moshi's SHIRAZI 8-12 McQuade 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 length, 3/4 length, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 32 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 28.

THE DARJEELING PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 8-10 S. Chavan 1
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri's CHETNA 7-8 Raut 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's INTERLAKEN 7-12 Shaikh 3
Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's FLYING JESTER 8-10 P. Khade 4

Not run: Esmail Pasha, Ajinkya Tara II, Celeste, Whispering, Eileen.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 31 and Rs. 19.

"C.R." COMMENDS NEW SCHEME OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN C.P.

'Janapada Sabhas', A Great Experiment In Fundamentals Of Democracy

NAGPUR, Aug. 28 (A.P.I.): The Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagapalachari today described the Janapada Sabhas, the new scheme of the local administration in the Central Provinces — as a "great experiment in the fundamentals of democracy".

His Excellency was presented with an address by the Nagpur Janapada Sabha. Rajaji replying to the address said: "the scheme is a great experiment and I wish it all success. It is a great experiment because if it succeeds, it would be very useful all over India. Until you succeed, it cannot be taken up elsewhere because of its far reaching importance. Good or bad, its efforts will be great and therefore the people are entitled to watch for results of your experiment. You have therefore a heavy responsibility.

Mr. Rajagopalachari added "This experiment is truly an experiment in the fundamentals of democracy. The fundamental of devolution is character. If at all it is to be transferred to the bottom, it entirely depends on individual character. Where there is no widespread character, people have to take charge by force the government of the country."

Stressing the importance of character in the new set up, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "If the people take advantage of the scheme, national character as a whole will rise and there will be a good experiment in Truth and Fundamental Democracy. It is not necessary to make a perfect rule. Everything depends upon patriotism of common citizens. It is only if the people of the province resolve that they will be good citizens, this experiment will succeed.

EDUCATION & LITERACY

Calling for general education along with training in the new local administration plan Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "Literacy is not education and eductaion is not literacy. In olden days higher philosophy was included by our leaders through word of mouth and not through the book. If you want your Janapada scheme to succeed; you must have a scheme of 'Sankirtans' and 'hari kathas' by which you can develop the character of the people through word of mouth and example.

His Excellency concluding said: "I hope and pray that god will help you to make the scheme successful and make it attractive to other provinces also. I thank you for the beautiful casket and the Address you have given and for more beautiful thing namely your sincere affection.

VISIT TO KAMPTEE

The Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari accompanied zy Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of C.P. visited this morning Kamptee — ten miles from Nagpur — to meet the military officers of the Jubbulpore Sub Area with its headquarters now in Kamptee.

Brigadier Thakur Shivadutta Singh introduced all his officers to the Governor-General who was later entertained to light refreshments at the Kamptee Club.

EVE PLAYS CRICKET

St. Xavier's Beat Elphinstone And R.I.S.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Oval was the scene of tremendous enthusiasm among the Collegians of Bombay this morning. They eagerly awaited the start of the annual cricket match between the ladies from St. Xavier's and those from the Elphinstone and R.I.S And by the time Miss Billimoria led the St. Xaviers ladies out to field quite a crowd of supporters had collected inside the tent and out on the green lawns of the ground. Thanks mainly to a fine partnership by Miss Apte and Miss A. Singh for the second wicket, the Elphinstonians were able to put up a "decent" total of 94 The opening bowlers of the Xavier's can be easily termed to have been extremely destructive and returned analysis that Miller and Lindwall would have been proud to emulate in the Tests. Miss Zawawi and Miss Antia the bowlers the two bowlers concerned captured six and five wickets each—the teams were playing twelve a side.

When it came to the turn of the Xaviers "fair-sex" to bat they did not let their College down and won the match for them with two wickets intact. Miss Pilloo Billimoria, their skipper and Miss Zaveri—whose brilliant catches and dauntless fielding had been the highlight of the Elphinstone innings—scored 41 each.

The following are the scores:

E.C. & R.I.S. LADIES' XII.

Miss Virani b Miss Zawawi 0; Miss Apte not out 36; Miss A. Singh c. Miss H. Dastur b. Miss Antia 24; Miss R. Kalapesi (Capt.) l.b.w. Miss Antia 10; Miss Phadkar c. Miss Dhun Vakeel b. Miss Antia 4; Miss S. Singh b. Miss Antia 0; Miss Prem Rao c. Miss Zaveri b. Miss Antia; Miss S. Rege b. Miss Zawawi 0; Miss Varawalla c. Miss Zaveri b. Miss Zawawi 3; Miss Bastodkar c. and b. Miss Zawawi 0; Miss P. Rege c. Miss Gazdar b. Miss Zawawi 0; Miss N. Chowdhury l.b.w. Miss Zawawi 14; Extras 3; Total 94.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Miss Zawawi 14.4—2—27—6; Miss Antia 19—4—48—5; Miss Gazdar 4—2—6—0; Miss Zaveri 5—4—2—0; Miss Kamat 5—0—8—0.

ST. XAVIER S LADIES' XII.

Miss S. Kamat l.b.w. Miss Bastodkar 3; Miss P. Billimoria (Capt.) b. Miss Virani 41; Miss V. Zaveri b. Miss Phadkar 41 Miss G. Irani c. and b. Miss Bastodkar 2. Miss D. Vakeel c. Miss Rege b. Miss Bastodkar, Miss Antia b: Miss S. Singh 4; Miss Zawawi l.b.w. Miss Apte 16. Miss B. Gazdar l.b.w. Miss Phadkar 4; Miss H. Dubash not out 15. Miss T. Vakeel b. Miss S. Singh 0; Miss P. Gazdar not out 0; Miss R. Vakeel did not bat; Extras 1; Total (for 9 wickets) 131.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Miss K. Phadkar 11—3—27 -1 Miss Chowdhry 6—1—28—0; Miss Bastodkar 11—3—29—3; Miss R. Kalapesi 2—0—3—0; Miss Apte 5—2—8—1; Miss P. Rege 7—0—32—0; Miss A. Singh 1—1—0—0; Miss Virani 3—2—1—1. Miss S. Singh 6—2—8—2.

RUIKAR AND MANEK GANDHI

Will Represent A.I.T.U.C. At W.F.T.U.C.

BOMBAY, Aug 28 (API). The All-India Trades Union Congress will be represented at the forthcoming session of the World Federation of Trades Union Congresses by Mr. R. S. Ruikar, the Nagpur Labour Leader, and Mr. Manek Gandhi, Secretary of the AITUC, it is learn here.

The General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. which met in Bombay last week, decided to depute two delegates to the W.F.T.U.C. which will begin a 15 day session at Brussels (Belgium) in the first week of December. The General Council approved the names of Mr. S. A. Dange, President of the A.I.T.U.C. and Mr. Ruikar (a member of the Working Committee), but as Mr. Dange has been under detention, has place will be taken by Mr Manek Gandhi.

Although the Indian National Trades Union Congress was accepted at the last session of the I.L.O as the most representative organisation of Indian workers, it is not affiliated to the World Federation of Trades Union Congresses. The All-India Trades Union Congress continues to remain affiliated to the World Federation.

MISS SHIRODKAR AND PATIL BEATEN

Miss Phansalkar And Kalyanpurkar For Finals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss K. R. Shirodkar and M. S. Patil winners of the mixed doubles titles in the recently-concluded Bandra Gymkhana Badminton Tournament made their exit from the C.C.I. Championship when they met their Waterloo at the hands of that young pair, Miss Shindhu Phansalkar and A. G. Kalyanpurkar, on Saturday evening. This proved to be the only interesting match in an otherwise extremely drab programme. With the Bandra title behind them, the losers entered the court, favourites for the event, and the way play went in the initial game, it certainly looked like they were going to have things their own way. Kalyanpurkar just couldn't make the slightest impression on Patil's defence and with the latter refusing to feed his vis-a-vis with his pet stroke the cross-drive Kalyanpurkar was made to appear just mediocre and not a few ran away with the impression that his ground display yesterday was a mere flash in the pan. In the next game, however, Kalyanpurkar came into his own, and bringing his intelligent court-craft into play, and occasionally sending sizzling smashes down the line recovered after being down 11-30, to bag the game without loss of a further point. The decided found Kalyanpurkar stepping on the court with determination written all over his face. Patil, however was not to be denied. Covering the court with the litheness of a tiger he showed an amazing power of retrieving Kalyanpurkar's wiles were of no avail against this athletic figure. He was here, there and everywhere, and had his partner—who was otherwise giving him spiendid support—not fought shy of killing the "lollipops" that often came her way, instead of being contended with merely tapping them back, he might yet have made a fight of it. As it turned out, stuck gamely to his guns till 8-7 in his own favour, but Kalyanpurkar's brilliance proved too much for him and the end found him vainly chasing the latter's rasping drives. His smashing throughout the game was however absolutely top-class and often proved out-right winners. Miss Phansalkar failed to reproduce her superb form of the previous evening and although she gave her usual neat and capable display, it compared most unfavourably with her yesterday's absolutely brilliant performance.

Davinder Mohan and George Lewis qualified to meet each other in the singles finals tomorrow after facile victories over H. Ferreira and B. D. Shroff respectively. Davinder proved too good for Ferreira and nothing that the latter did could hold him back. Lewis created a sensation by giving Shroff a love-game in the first game, and although Shroff led 8-5 in the next, he never at any stage of the match looked like extending the veteran.

Miss Betty Farias and Mrs. P. Athaide qualified for the finals of the women's doubles after a most unimpressive victory over Miss L. Merchant and Miss S. Moloobhoy. Calling the match merely dull would be putting it too mildly and it might easily have been some first-round tie, the way every one of the quartette without exception, failed to make a single good stroke. I can't for the life of me imagine the winners give Miss M. Chinoy and Mrs. Lewis the slightest semblance of a right, if their play today is any criterion

The following are the results:—

PROFESSIONALS SINGLES

Hari More beat R. Mahadeo 15-8; 6-15; 15-12. Sarjoo Prasad beat P. Ramji 15-6; 15-2.

JUNIOR BOY'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals)

M. L. Apte beat V. M. Bhat 10-15; 15-12; 15-10.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES .. (Semi-Finals)

Miss B. Farias and Mrs. P. Athaide beat Miss L. Merchant and Miss S. Moloobhoy 17-14; 10-15; 15-6.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals)

Davinder Mohan beat H. Ferreira 15-7, 15-9. G. Lewis beat B. D. Shroff 15-0; 15-10.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)

Miss S. S. Phansalkar and A. G. Kalyanpurkar beat Miss K. R. Shirodkar and M. S. Patil 12-15; 18-13; 15-10.

PROFESSIONALS' SINGLES SEMI-FINALS

4-40 p.m. R. Ramchandra or Hari S. More vs Pandurang Ramji or Sarju Prasad.

5-00 p.m. L. G. Salve vs S. Ramchandra.

C.C.I. OPEN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fixtures For Today

JUNIOR GIRLS' SINGLES FINALS

5-20 p.m. Bette Ballard vs Roshan Vimadalal.

JUNIOR BOYS' SINGLES FINALS

5-40 p.m. M. L. Apte vs Vimawala.

LADIES' DOUBLES FINALS

6-00 p.m. Miss M. R. Chinoy and Mrs. N. C. Lewis vs Miss B. Farias and Mrs. P. Athaide.

MEN'S SINGLES FINALS

6-30 p.m. G. Lewis vs Davinder Mohan.

MEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS

7-00 p.m. A. V. Ullal and B. V Ullal vs M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil.

MIXED DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS

7-30 p.m. H. Serreira and Miss B. Farias vs S. Dinker Rao and Miss S Moloobhoy.

INDIA BEATS CZECH HOCKEY TEAM

PRAGUE, August 28, (Reuter): The Indian Olympic Hockey Team continued its winning way on its European tour with a victory against the Slavia team of Prague by seven goals to one here today

The Czechs looked heavier and stronger than the Indians, but they were decidedly slower and less skilful, and were well beaten. The Indians always had command of the match, and pleased the large crowd with a grand display of traditional Indian first class hockey.

In the first half the Czechs fought their way up the field from time to time in the face of swift, well controlled Indian attacks, but for most of the second period the players were round the Czech goalmouth. Seizing their opportunities keenly, the Indians netted again and again to run up their big score.

Poona City Municipality Condoles Khadilkar's Death

POONA, Aug. 28. (API.) The meeting of the Poona City Municipality held last evening was adjourned as a mark of respect to K. P. Khadilkar, Marathi author, dramatist and journalist, after passing a resolution condoling his death.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, Aug. 28, (Reuter): The following are country cricket close-of-play scores:

At Lords: Middlesex Versus Warwickshire:

Middle 379 (Brown 52, Robertson 68, Edrich 122. Compton 84 Hollies six for 103).

At Clagton: Essex Versus Northamptonshire.

Essex 376, for five (Avery 100, Cray 139, Horsfall 51).

At Gloucester: Gloucestershire Versus Kent.

Kent 252 (Fagg 106, Ames 66) Gloucestershire 76 for four.

At Bournemouth: Hampshire Versus Surrey.

Surrey 449 for seven (Squires 117, Parker 128, Mcintyre not out 48)

At Hove: Sussex Versus Yorkshire.

Yorkshire 315 for nine declared (Hutton 155), Sussex 50 for zero.

At Leiceter: Leicestershire Versus Glamorgan Leicestershir 264 (Prentice 99)

Backings On My Love

LONDON, Aug. 28 (Reuter): My Love, favourite for the St. Leger was backed at £1,500 to £800 at Brighton races today and a bet of £4,000 to £200 was taken about Vic Day, stable companion of Royal Drake.

Although Royal Drake was quoted at ten to one at Thursday's Victoria Club callover. The general offer is now only eight to one.

Australia Make 560 For 5

Hassett, Harvey And Johnson Score Centuries

TAUNTON, Aug. 28 (Reuter): In the first day of their match with Somerset here, the Australian Cricket tourists, piled up 560 runs for the loss of only five wickets. Hassett, Harvey and Ian Johnson scored centuries

THE TEAMS

AUSTRALIA: S G. Barnes, W. A. Brown, A. L. Hassett, K. R. Miller, R. N. Harvey, R. A. Hamence, W. A. Johnston, R. Saggers, I. W. Johnson, D. Ring, C. I. McCool.

SOMERSET: H Gimblett, M. M. Walford, H. E. Watts, H. T. Buse, E. Woodhouse, M. Coope, M. F. Tremlett, W. T. Luckes, A. W. Wellard, J. Redman, J. Hazell.

BROWN RUN OUT

Nearly 15,000 people, a record for the ground, saw Somerset gain the encouragement of obtaining a wicket from the fourth ball of the day at Taunton when Brown was run out in Wellard's opening over. Barnes and Hassett, however, soon settled down and brought the Australian 50 in the first 33 minutes. Both the batsmen dealt severely with Tremlett, an M.C.C. selection for South Africa, who conceded 32 runs in six overs. After scoring 42 out of 69 in 55 minutes Barnes retired. He opened spectacularly but became subdued against Hazell and Wellard and several times held his left side as though in pain.

Harvey Joined Hassett who was celebrating his 35th birthday today in appropriate fashion with a stylish innings. Wellard bowled consistently for 65 minutes and di well to concede no more than 37 runs in 13 overs.

HASSETT-HARVEY STAND

The stand between Hassett and Harvey reached 100 in 75 minutes and the crowd witnessed a scintillating display of forceful batting. Harvey, driving fiercely and making full use of a leg sweep, outpaced Hassett. Both men reached their centuries soon after Somerset took the new ball. Hassett made his second century in successive innings in two and three quarter hours and Harvey completed three figures in one hour fifty minutes, his hits including twelve fours.

In 59 minutes after lunch Hassett and Harvey added 106 runs before Hassett skied a catch to cover in Redman's first over at 256.

Harvey, however, hit two sixes and a four off one Redma.. over and was dropped at midon. Bowling well, Redman had Harvey caught at the wicket and Hamence was joined by McCool who provided Redman with his third success after scoring only six

Johnson came in shortly before tea and he and Hamence scored rapidly before the interval.

Compared with Hassett's seven boundaries, there were two sixes and fourteen fours in Harvey's 126 made in two hours. Wickets fall: one for zero, two for 256, three for 298. four for 306.

GRUELLING DAY FOR SOMERSET FIELDERS

The Australian run-getting machine was now in top gear and Hamence and Johnson put on 195 in 110 minutes for the fifth wicket. Hamence failed to make his first century of the tour by one run but Johnson went on to reach his first century in England. It was the third century of the Innings and to complete a gruelling day for the Somerset fielders. The last half hour saw Miller at his most aggressive and Australia in six hours had made 560 for five at the close. The fifth wicket feel at 501.

SCORE BOARD

Barnes (retired—ill)	42
Hassett c Redman	103
Harvey c Luckes b Redman	126
McCool c Buse b Redman	6
Ian Johnson (not out)	113
Hamence st. Luckes b Coope	99
Miller (not out)	37
Extras	34
(Total for five wickets)	560

BOWLING TO DATE

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	25	2	103	0
Tremlett	21	0	106	0
Hazell	27	3	114	0
Buse	27	4	88	0
Coope	6	0	37	1
Redman	16	3	78	3

Buse one no-ball, Tremlett four no-balls, Redman one wide.

Calcutta Exhibition Match Result

CALCUTTA, Aug 28 (A.P.I.): In their third exhibition match played today, the Burmese football team drew with I.F.A. Xi, each side scoring once

RANGA CONDEMNS MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY DECISION

Says Dropping Of Inam Issue From Zamindari Bill Will Result In Unrest

NEW DELHI, August 28, (UPI): Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee nas issued the following statement to the press on the Zamindari and Inam Abolition Bill of Madras:

"I regret the decision of the Madras Congress Legislative Party to drop the Inam's question from the present Zamindari Abolition Bill. This decision is bound to cause terrible disappointment and suffering to several lakhs of peasants. They do not reserve this shock. It would have been possibly better if Mr. Prakasam's 1938 advice had been accepted and separate legislation had been introduced simultaneously with Zamindari abolition legislation. It is no good crying over the spilt milk. The path of wisdom lies both for Government and peasants in getting two things done without delay, i.e. the introduction of a bill for the Inams and passing immediately an ordinance ts has been done by previous regimes, to maintain the status quo i.e., to allow the peasant to remain in possession of the Inamdari land which had accrued to them ever since the 1938 Act, until the Inams Bill is finally passed. If this is not done, it may become impossible for the Provincial Congress Committee to hold themselves responsible for any possible social unrest."

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST ENHANCED FARE

Collector Forces Bus Co. To Resume Services And Not To Overcharge

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, August 28.

Jamnagar bus service began charging the public more than the usual rate. As a protest against this move the public offered satyagrah and boycotted the bus. The entire service, therefore, had to be discontinued In the evening the Police Superintendent and the Collector ordered the company to resume the service and not to charge the enhanced rate.

Not All Afghans Asked To Quit India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28, (API): A Government of India spokesman today denied that all Afghan nationals temporarily residing in India have been asked to return to Afghanistan by the end of September.

He stated that only those Afghan nationals who had come to "the adverse notice of provincial Governments on account of their objectionable activities", such as the harrasing methods of Afghan money-lenders and their anti-Indian attitude, had been asked to leave India by the end of September.

These Afghan nationals were asked to leave India by the end of March last, but on a representation made by the Afghan Government, the time limit was extended till the end of September

TEXTILE PRICE CONTROL IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Aug. 28 (API.) The Textile Commissioner for Pakistan in a notification has controlled the selling prices of imported cloth and yarn from all countries other than the Indian Union, he has directed that the retail price shall be the importers price increased by 20 per cent.

In the case of yarn the dealers price and the retail price shall be increased by 7-1/2 and 15 per cent respectively of the importers price.

The landed cost of foreign cloth and yarn shall be marked with the dealers price and the real price.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT MACHINERY FOR INDIA

MONTREAL, Aug. 27. (Reuter). The Sale of £1,125,000 worth of newsprint machinery by Canada to India could mark the start of a large-scale Indo-Canadian trade Mr. P. N. Nair, the organiser of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills of India, said today.

Mr. Nair added "If the price is right and I can get quick delivery, I am prepared to buy that amount of machinery. We have already bought thousands of pounds worth of machinery in the United States including a 15,000 kilowatt power plant."

GHEE PRODUCTION AS RURAL INDUSTRY

Need For Regulated Markets And Cheap Credit Facilities

NEW DELHI, August 28— The annual production of ghee in India is estimated at over 5 lakh tons valued at Rs. 77 crores. (Calculated at a flat rate of Rs. 55/- per maund 1940.) Of this quantity nearly 62 per cent is produced in Indian Provinces and the balance in States. In order of importance the main ghee producing areas are the Punjab, U. P., Madras and Bihar which account for 15.7, 13.8, 9.8 and 5.4 per cent of the total production respectively. Thus 3/5 of the ghee production is concentrated in Northern and Western India and the remaining two-fifths is scattered in the rest of the country. Taking the country as a whole India produces 8.9 maunds of ghee per square mile, 21.4 maunds per village, and 3.6 maunds for hundred persons. The annual per capita consumption of ghee in India is highest in Gwalior and Sind with 15.5 and 11.2 seers respectively and lowest in Hyderabad and Bengal with 1.1 and 1.3 seers respectively

These interesting facts are revealed in the Ghee Marketing Report issued by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Government of India.

Of the total ghee production nearly 30 per cent is retained by the producers for domestic consumption and 70 per cent is marketed. These percentages, however, vary from tract to tract, depending upon variable factors like the type and status of the producer, proximity to a ghee market, kind of diet in a tract etc.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

India imports about 66,000 maunds of ghee mostly by land-frontier routes from Nepal, but the trend of imports has during the past few years, shown a slight downward tendency.

India also exported about 66,000 maunds valued at a little over Rs. 30 lakhs mainly to the Straits Settlements, Burma, Federated Malay States and to Africa It is stated that there are possibilities of expanding the export market for ghee when normal conditions return. But this should be encouraged when present production is increased to a level beyond self-sufficiency and only graded ghee of good quality should be exported.

The quality of ghee and its prices vary widely. The latter depends on the physical characteristics of the product, its purity, type, grade, variety and intensity of demand, but, by far the most important factor affecting price is purity.

Even before the commencement of the war, prices of ghe showed a steady upward tendency but in 1943 the prices registered in some cases, a 100 per cent rise over the 1938 prices. This increase was in sympathy with a general rise in the prices of food articles as a result of abnormal conditions created by the war.

To enable consumers to obtain supplies of pure ghee, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection inaugurated its 'Agmark' scheme in 1937 which has progressed steadily. In 1944 the total number of grading stations in the country was 59 and the total value of the ghee graded was Rs. 5,70.00.000 as against Rs. 15.00,000 in 1938. Even so, only 4.5 per cent of the marketable surplus is 'agmarked.' To be of greater benefit to producers, grading should be undertaken on a co-operative basis.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the other main recommendations are:—

1. The production and consumption of ghee should be accelerated by increasing milk production and by the introduction of improved methods of milk fat extraction under village conditions.

2. The units of sale should be standardised by a rigid enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act.

3. A regular system of controlling ghee markets should be introduced by the establishment of Regulated Market and cheap credit facilities should be provided to producers by organising Co-operative Ghee Sale Societies.

4. To ensure uniformity in the different provinces in the enforcement of food control laws, Provincial Governments should promote central legislation for the hygienic control of food production, distribution and sale.

The Report contains a large number of appendices relating to ghee production, consumption and sale.

Womens' International Democratic Federation

Regional Conference To Be Held In Calcutta In October

CALCUTTA, August 27. (A.P.I.): The Women's International Democratic Federation, which has its headquarters in Paris and claims to have branches all over the world with membership of about eight lakhs will hold its regional conference for South-East Asia in Calcutta towards the end of October next, it is announced here.

A National Preparatory Committee has been formed here to make necessary arrangements for the Calcutta session.

The Joint Secretary of the National Preparatory Committee, Mrs. Anila Devi states that according to information so far received, Indonesia, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, France and Iran have already intimated their decisions to send delegates to the Conference.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has been approached by the Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation to allow necessary facilities to the organisers of the Conference.

The Secretariat has extended invitations to the All-India Women's Conference, All-India Trade Union Congress, All-India Kisan Sabha, All-India Students Federation and several other organisations in India to help organise and participate in the Calcutta session.

International Montessori Conference

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27, (A. P. I.): The Eighth International Montessori Conference will be at San Remo, Italy, in the spring of 1949 it is learnt. Madam Montessori who is to attend the conference will not return to India owing to her old age. Mrs. Saraladevi Sarabhai has been appointed official delegate of the Government of India Dominion.

Amending Asiatic Land Tenure Bill

CAPE TOWN, August 27. (Reuter). Government was considering amending Part I of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, said the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Donges, replying to Mr. J. R. Sullivan (United Party) at question time in the Assembly today.

Asked whether his attention was drawn to recent cases of Indian penetration into European areas of Durban, the Minister said that he was not aware of any penetration contrary to Part I of the Act (Part I deals with Asiatic Land Tenure and refers at present only to Natal and the Transvaal).

Mr. Donges said he was still willing to meet representatives of the Natal Indian Organisation, the Transvaal Indian Organisation and Cape Indian Congress. The date of the meeting has not yet been decided.

Asked whether he would make a statement on his attitude towards a Round Table Conference with India and Pakistan, Mr. Donges referred Mr. Sullivan to his letter to the three Indian organisations which, he said, had been widely published during July.

'Ad Hoc' Congress Committee For Saurashtra

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27, (A. P. I.): The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee held here today under the presidentship of Mr. Bhogilal Lala, M. L. A. formed an 'ad hoc' Saurastra Congress Committee with powers to form District and Taluka Congress Committees after the dissolution of the Kathiawar Political Conference. The Committee also appointed a Parliamentary Board consisting of Mr. Kaniayalal Desai, Darbar Gopaldas Desai, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay, Mr. U. N. Dheber, Prime Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. B. Mehta, Deputy Prime Minister of Saurastra, Mr. Bhogilal Lala, M. L. A, (Bombay) and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, President of the Council of Junagadh State to select Congress candidates for contesting elections to the Constituent Assembly of Saurashtra.

PLEA FOR UNITED MAHARASHTRA

C. P. Congress Leaders Reply To Linguistic Provinces Commission

NAGPUR, August 28. (UPI): A separate State to be styled as "Samyukta Maharashtra," with two sub-provinces of "Mahavidharbha" and "West Maharashtra" may be formed, and if for any reasons, this is not found practicable and feasible, two separate autonomous States to be styled as "Mahavidharbha" and Maharashtra" be formed, say Sri M. S. Kannamwar and Sri Madangopal Agrawal, President and General Secretary respectively of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of their replies to the questionnaire issued by the Linguistic Privinces Commission.

According to them, the seat of the new State of Samyukta Maharashtra shall be Bombay, and the seat of the two sub-provinces or of the two separate and independent States will be Nagpur and Poona.

BOUNDARY QUESTION

Replying to the question of the boundary of the proposed unit, they say the boundary of the new State or States can only be drawn after inquiry in the field regarding contiguous areas inhabited by a majority, speaking Marathi language or its dilect like Kokani and Halbi. They add that the final boundary will have to be drawn after inquiries in villages and units.

It has been suggested by them that the new State or States should have its own administrative machinery. The Legislature of the State of Sanyukta Maharashtra should be bicameral and the sub-provincial legislature unicameral. If two separate States are created, they observe, the legislature of each State be unicameral. According to them there should be one Public Service Commission with a Chairman and two members, and three Universities, viz. Nagpur, Bombay and Poona.

Sri Kannamwar and Sri Madangopal Agrawal have pleaded for inclusion of Bastar, an Eastern State, at present merged with C.P. and Berar, in the sub-province of Mahavidarbha or in the separate State of Mahavidarbha. As regards the Marathi-speaking areas now included in Hyderabad territory and Goa, they say, they are not ripe for consideration at present. They have also expressed their belief that Kolhapur is also likely to declare for merger with Samyukta Maharashtra.

Plea To Include Karwar In United Maharashtra

KARWAR, Aug. 27, (API): A strong plea that the Marathi-speaking parts of the Belgaum District and all the talukas of Karwar District with the exception of Sirsi, Siddapur and Mungagod be included in the proposed United Maharashtra Province has been made by the Maharashtra Unification Samiti (Karwar) in its reply to the questionnaire issued by the Linguistic Provinces Commission.

ANDHRA LEADERS CONFER AT DELHI

Discuss Linguistic Provinces Issue

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28. (U. P. I.): On the invitation of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Pathabhai B. Seetharamayya, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Srimathi G. Durga Bai, Mr. M. Tirumal Rao, Messrs. P. L. N. Raju, M. Satyanarayan, V. C. Kesava Rao and T. J. Wilson, Andhra members of the Constituent Assembly, met yesterday morning at Mr. Ayyangar's residence in Delhi, under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and discussed the questionnaire of the Linguistic Provinces Commission, with particular reference to Andhra.

There was general agreement among the members in regard to the stand to be taken before the Linguistic Provinces Commission.

Lightning Cures Paralysis

CANTON, (Reuter): A flash of lightning striking a woman proved the cure for her paralysis, according to a Chinese report here.

A woman in Fatshan, a city some 15 miles west of Canton, had suffered from paralysis and was confined to bed for several months when she was struck by lightning.

When struck she was unconscious for about ten minutes, but when she recovered consciousness she was able to rise and walk.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful match for a young bachelor. Salary Rs. 1,000/-. correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar. Delhi. 1028

Proposals with a view to matrimony for a brilliant bachelor (24) of high arora family of W. Punjab, vastly educated (Double M.A. etc.) just started on 400/- p.m. on a permanent responsible career with immense promise. Personal culture major consideration no dogmatic restrictions of caste, Province, present monetary or social status or academic standards. Apply Box No. 9404 "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

Wanted canvassing agents and purchasers for our high class Madras Snuff both perfumed and non-perfumed. Enquiry in English. Visweswara Snuff Works Ellore W.G. (S.I.). 9427

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Calcium Carbide, Generators and Burners. — Available from shipments arriving end August per s.s. "Excelsior" and s.s. "Merwada" from America and Italy respectively Calcium Carbide 50/80 mm size. Also can supply Generators, 14 and 7-lb charges and Bray Burners Neto and Ceto Brands, sizes 7 to 28 litres. The Industrial Gases Ltd., 34/1-K, Ballygunge, Circular Road. Calcutta. 9413

MACHINERIES WANTED.

Wanted a 150 B.H.P. to 200 B.H.P. Slow speed Horizontal Oil Engine preferably from ready stock or latest delivery in India by end of October. Please quote. Hardwari Mineral Syndicate, Munshi Mahal, Jaipur City, Telegrams: "Munshimahl Jaipur" Phone No. 407. 9419

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Competitive Examinations — Thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition of "A Manual of General Knowledge and Office Compendium" by Tripurari Saran of U.P. Secretariat is available. It contains innumerable subjects on general knowledge including precis and drafting and questions and answers of past examinations. Highly spoken of. Pages 950, Price Rs. 10. T. S. Srivastava 71, Molviganj. Lucknow (9367)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale: New Bus suitable for Air Lines on Dodge Chassis, 200" Wheelbase. Contact Mr. S. J. Savant, 178, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar. 9415

Glue: — We manufacture best quality Glue and solicit inquiries from Stockists and Consumers. Yadava Bros., Rewari. (Gurgaon). 9442

Sodium Sulphide 62 p.c. Available from stock. Rs. 78/-per cwt. F.O.R. Kanpur. Order with full value in advance. Mathur & Manzoor Ltd. 9441

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

Market dull transactions.

TEAS. Agra Ouvahs 17 Estates Co of Vua 22 Strathspenys 15 Uplands 1-1/2 Upper Maskeliyas 21 plus Brokerage Uva Ketawellas 15.

TEACUMRUBBERS: Kalugangas 11-1/2, 11-3/4 L L Ps 8 Heall Mors 14 North Westerns 13 13-1/2 Opalgalas 5-1/2 Ratwattes 8 Saffragams 17-1/2 Swarakandes 10 Watapotas 7-1/4.

RUBBERS: Dehiowitas 1-1/4 Dorsets 4 Narangodas 10-1/2.

COMMERCIALS: Bank of Ceylons 107-1/2 Bousteads 7-1/2 Bron 18 Cocoanut Industries 17 Cum Divd Ceylon Theatres 1, 13 Colombo Apothecaries 10-3/4 Colombo Hotels 85 Distilleries 8-1/4 Galle Face Hotels 95 Hunters 11 Terrazzo Tiles 8 Cocoanuts Arcadias 12-1/4 Cocoanut Estates of Peak 3-1/4 Pelock Pharms 13

Moderate Hedge Selling In N. Y. Cotton Market

WALL STREET TRADING AT LOW EBB

NEW YORK, August 27.

New York cotton; the early gains reflected modest trade demands. Reported Japanese inquiries, heat complaints from Texas and tropical storm uncertainties aided sentiment but buyers again showed reluctance to take the initiative. A sagging tendency developed on the appearance of light hedge pressure and continued discouraging textile news. Prices drifted quietly under light persistent dribbling of liquidation on large crop prospects. The sentiment was further depressed by reports of fair rains in Texas where the crop is believed to have been deteriorating from excessive heat. The session closed barely steady. Sales are estimated at 125,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Aug. 27.	
October	30.71
December	30.71
March	30.67
May	30.45
Middling Spot	31.66

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING.

New York, Aug. 27.	
October	30.68
December	30.70
March	30.65
May	30.44
Middling Spot	30.60

WALL STREET MARKET

Lack of Moscow news and the heatwave kept trading at a low ebb, price holding steady. Changes eitherside were mainly fractional with gains slightly in the majority and including rails, oils, chemicals, steels, minings, soft mines, aircrafts and department stores. Rails reflected the freightrate increase requested by carriers for coal coke and iron ore to help offset the rising operating costs.

The averages were industrials 812.67 and rails 60.94. Although trading continued slow, prices showed irregularly higher tendencies covering one dollar or so with Atchison gaining more than two points to 117 7/8 in a thin market. Weekend covering provided the main propulsion and extended to some earlier laggards, notably selected motors, textiles, utilities, farm implements and buildings. Final dealings produced no material price changes and the market closed very steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains were firm early, reflecting continued strength in the cash maize market and additional large sales of cash wheat to the government agency. Increased profittaking and other selling stimulated by reports of beneficial rains in portions of Iowa resulted in prices dipping one to two cents from the day's best levels.

ALL CITY MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day being 'Janmastami' Hindu holiday all city markets remained entirely closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 27.	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	77-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-13/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114-3/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	121-1/2
National Bank of India	34-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,642.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Aug. 27.

Australian Wheat bulk f.o.b. 109 Oct.-Nov.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 27.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.

September 2.25.
December 2.27.
May 2.18-1/4.
July 1.95-1/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.	
American Telephone & Telegraph	154-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	25-7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	37-1/4
Chase National Bank	35-5/8
Sinclair Oil	26-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	47-3/4
General Electric Co.	39-3/8
General Motors	63-1/2
Ingersol Rand	69-3/4
International Nickel	31-5/8
National City Bank of New York	39-3/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	17-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-3/4
Texas Corporation	58-7/8
Union Carbide New Stock	41-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	47
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	20-1/8

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Silver Spot 44 d. Forward 44 d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

Cloth Control In Orissa

CUTTACK, August 28, (UPI): The Orissa Government has reimposed control over cloth. Two control orders, the Orissa Cotton Cloth Order and the Orissa States Control Order have been issued providing for reimposition of control over retail distribution and re-introduction of licensing of cloth dealers.

A Press Note issued by the Orissa Provincial Government announcing the re-imposition of cloth control, assure the public that adequate supply of cloth would soon be made available to them through licensed dealers at rates fixed by Government.

WORTH STREET ACTIVITY APPROACHES HALTING POINT

NEW YORK, August 27, (UPA): Activity on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market approached halting point today as the heat cut attendance to a minimum.

Little real activity is anticipated until after the Labour Day when buying plans for Spring lines will be formulated.

In prints, 39 inch 80 square four yard construction was held at 24-1/2 for prompt delivery out of first hands but buyers showed little interest.

Calcutta holiday slowed activity in the burlap section.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, August 27, (UPA): Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged to 100 points higher on the New York market today.

Spot business was negligible as most of the traders closed their shops early due to excessive heat.

Nominally, both black lampong and white muntok were held around 75 cents per pound. A few buyers around found sellers indifferent to lower bids.

Closing prices included:

September	72 cents nom,
October	71 cents nom,
December	72 cents asked,
January	64 cents nom,
March	60.50 cents nom,
May	60 cents nom,
July	58 cents asked.

In the ready market, black pepper was quoted at 75 cents asked and white pepper at 75 cents nom.

Other seed prices included:

Castorseeds dol. 133 nom per long ton fob Brazillian ports;

Cottonseeds dol. 70 nom per ton, basic Memphis, depending on quality;

Linseed dol 6.10 per bushel, Minneapolis;

Linseed Oil 28.8 cents per pound in tank cars;

Groundnuts 18.50-.75 per pound;

Groundnut oil 24.50 cents per pound.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Aug. 28.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fire Garbled 100, Ungarbled 90, Cocoanuts Raw 115, Dry 143 Cocoanut oil 486, Copra Office 330, Dilpasand 337/8, Madrasnottam 335, Pepper Wynaad 1375, Country 1350, Dry Ginger Chernad 430, Ernad 415, Coffee Robusta 155, Timber Pali 50/55, Junglewood 30/35, Vellapine 438/50, Benteak 40/50, Teak 70 115, Mango 3 Teak 10/17/8, Rosewood 10//15

SAURASHTRA CANCELS ALL EXPORT PERMITS

RAJKOT, Aug. 27, (A P. I.): The Government of Saurastra have decided to cancel all unused export permits in respect of groundnuts and its allied products.

Announcing this at Press Conference this evening the Minister for Industries and Commerce declared that in view of the present crop position in Saurashtra the Government had already stopped the issuing of fresh permits. Government would issue permits hereafter only when they were satisfied that position of these commodities was such that Saurashtra's internal requirements were unaffected.

RALLI SHARES ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE RATIONED

LONDON, August 27, (UPA): Stock Exchange dealings started in London today in shares of Ralli Brothers, with brokers being rationed to 100 shares per client as a result of smallness of available supply.

Ordinary opened at 31/-, first preference at 27/9 and second preference at 24/3.

LONDON PEPPER INACTIVE

LONDON, August 27, (UPA): Trading in the London pepper market remained quiet today with prices unchanged at 3/3-1/2 for black and 3/9 for white.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 73-3/4 cents.

On marriage occasion **USHA** *makes a welcome*

GIFT

Because Usha is not merely a gift but a treasure to last a lifetime. Everyday finds some new use for it and it proves a permanent asset to the family. Smooth-running, easy-stitching and super-dependable it can do all kinds of lovely needlework from hemming, seaming and darning to ruffling, tucking and embroideries.

USHA SEWING MACHINE

OTHER PRODUCTS
- USHA FANS
- COOKING RANGES
- JYOTI LANTERN

DISTRIBUTORS:
THE BOMBAY UNITED TRADING CO.
6, Western India House, Sir Phirozsh ah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
or Write direct to
THE JAY ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD.
P. O. Dhakuria, CALCUTTA.

Active youngsters are bound to be exposed to the danger of colds.

At such times, nothing is better than a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Mistol relieves the inflammation of delicate mucous membranes and quickly clears up the congestion, making breathing easy.

So to avoid dangerous colds, it is wise to keep Mistol always at hand.

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Lack of organisation—National prestige — Spring-cleaning necessary.— Bread-based administration — Decen tralisation of athletics — Soccer makes mark—Unrivalled supremacy in hockey.— Valuable experience.— Coaching and training.— Jawaharlal's interests.

The miserable displays given by our athletes in the last Word Olympiad brings into prominent relief the lack of organization among our sporting bodies and absence of scientific and proper training among the athletes themselves. If our sporting bodies were well-organised, there would not have been this last minute hurry and scurry to pick up anybody and everybody to make up the various teams. They would have taken the utmost care to select only such men and women as might acquit themselves creditably at least. And they would have kept back those who were likely to make themselves the laughing stock of the whole world, as some of them actually did in London

NATIONAL PRESTIGE

Here was a question of National prestige which our sporting bodies were called upon to uphold. This was a vital point for the recently emancipated India. But our sporting rulers seem to have overlooked this important aspect. I cannot see any other reason for sending such a large number of men who are far below the international standard.

It would be idle to deny that the athletes were unaware of their shortcomings. At any rate they know now where they stand in comparison with the rest of the world. Surely nobody in India is pleased with their poor performances.

SPRING-CLEANING NECESSARY

Whatever has happened cannot be undone now. But we must see to it that it is not repeated in the future. So all our sporting bodies must be thoroughly overhauled. It is rather unfortunate that many a self-seeker has smuggled himself into the administrative saddle some how. If our sport is to thrive and prosper, such men should be kept out of them.

Then there are many who have little knowledge of the games they volunteer and undertake to administer. How can any game progress at the hands of ignoramuses? There is also a third class whose only interest in offices is the adornment thereof. They do not bother about the general affairs of the administration whose responsibility they are supposed to shoulder for the benefit of sport.

BROAD-BASED ADMINISTRATION

Unless the members of the sporting associations —and the public at large —take active interest in their administration, sport is bound to suffer. Take for instance, aquatics and cycling. If these branches of sport are to flourish their organisations must be broad-based and spread throughout the country It is only then progress will be rapid and systematic

DECENTRALISATION OF ATHLETICS

Similarly athletics need to be decentralised from the Olympic Association. It is not the usual function of an Olympic body to organise and control any game or branch of sport. Its duty is to co-ordinate the activities of the various associations in regard to the Olympic Games both in national and inter-national spheres.

A central body for athletics was formed two years ago. But provincial associations are still to be established. Unless and until each province has a promoting body of its own, neither the provinces nor the country as a whole can reach its full height. And athletes will remain behind to suffer in their sorry plight.

SOCCER MAKES MARK

Indian Football has made its mark in the world of soccer, despite all the ridicule showered on it by our well-meaning critics. Their performance against France has convinced everybody that India has long passed the spoon-feeding stage. In points of ball-control and positional play they yield to none in their excellence.

They are rather backward in their conceptions of tactics and strategy—and, of course, shooting. They need more experience in the international field. In their first appearance before the world they have performed exceedingly well. This should give a great fillip to the game in this country. Let us hope that by the time next Olympaid comes we shall have a well trained team to give battle to the rest of the world.

UNRIVALLED SUPREMACY IN HOCKEY

Hockey alone has enhanced India's prestige in the international assembly. Despite the dust raised here and there it gave a convincing proof of our supremacy. At the same time it showed in no unmistakable terms that other parts of the world are also advancing. They are sure to challenge our supremacy with greater force and vigour next time.

On the top of it we shall have our erstwhile partners in Pakistan—trained in the same school of art and science—fighting for the honours with the utmost zeal and vehemence. If India is not to lose that glory which she had enjoyed for the last 20 years we must prepare the country from now, so that our stand may be firm and irresistible

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE

The valuable experience which our representatives have gained in the international meet by watching the best exponents of each game of event would stand in good stead in future, if these lessons are imparted to other promising athletes in this country. Then the money spent on them would not have been altogether wasted.

I earnestly hope our athletes on their return home would try not only to improve themselves in the light of the experience gained but help their youngers to profit by their lessons. unfortunately this was not done in the past—with the result that India made little headway after each World Olympic Meet.

COACHING AND TRAINING

Then there is the vital question of coaching and training our boys and girls on scientific lines. I am afraid there are very few trained experts in this country who can undertake this job. It is an admitted fact that top-ranking players are not necessarily first rate coaches. Teaching is an art which has to be learnt in a systematic way.

It may, therefore, be necessary to send a few of those who have the natural aptitude for teaching to foreign countries to specialise in their favourite subject. I am not in favour of importing coaches from abroad for the simple reason that they are far too expensive and they do not understand our languages.

JAWAHARLAL'S INTEREST

I undestand that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru India's Prime Minister is anxious to find out ways and means for popularising various branches of sport and raising their standard in this country. He is likely to invite the various National organisations promoting sport to put forward their schemes in this behalf. The Government of India may then see their way to exend heir helping hand as far as possible

Now it rests with those who are at the helm of affairs or who take keen interest in the development of sport —to formulate their proposals. And this must be done soon. The next Olympiad is not far off. If India is to shine more brightly at Helsinki we must take prompt steps to push up our standard in all directions.

I'M BETTER NOW..

THANKS TO JAMMI'S LIVER CURE

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS
" Madras 4 (Phone No 8139)
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow

Want to be De-livered

Use LIVERGEN

De-liver is our word for easing all liver troubles

SLT-7

RADIANT HEALTH
FOR YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN
CASTOPHENE

When Children are out of sorts, there's nothing like a sweet tablet of Castophene to restore sparking eyes and rosy cheeks. For Castophene cleans all impurities from the system without forming a habit It tastes as good as chocolate At all Chemists.

CASTOPHENE MFG CO., opp. Electric House, Bombay 1.

GOLDEN
SANDALWOOD
EXQUISITE TOILET SOAP

Made by a Special Process with Special Ingredients and Oil of best White Sandalwood

ENTIRELY NEW SOAP WITH UNIQUE SHAPE AND ODOUR

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Devkaran Mansion. Princess St., Bombay No. 2.

HOW NOT TO BECOME A SPY

By A Special Correspondent

In certain files in Moscow are the names of some hundreds of men and women in many different countries, listed as potential secret agents. The men and women themselves are quite unaware of this—they have never had anything to do with Russians; they are as loyal to their own country as the next person and would be highly indignant at the mere suggestion of betraying their country. Yet when the time comes, some of them will find themselves in positions in which it is difficult for them not to act as traitors.

The word "net" is often used to describe the Soviet espionage organisation. It has a significance beyond the usual one, of the linking together of many threads. It is designed literally to catch men and women with valuable information, not so much against their will as by undermining their will so that, having taken one step, they cannot avoid taking others. Challenged by the new technique, it is necessary for any enterprising, politically-minded person to know how to avoid becoming a spy.

This probably sounds like sensational nonsense to most people. In reality, it is based on facts discovered by the Royal Commission which investigated in Canada just one of the Russian espionage net works there, when a cipher clerk in the Russian Embassy decided that he had had enough and walked out with a brief-case of documents.

Bulky Report

Unfortunately, the report of this Royal Commission is extremely bulky and has to be paid for in dollars. As a result, only a few hundred copies have been brought into dollar-hungry countries and there has been no general circulation of the Report. The great majority of people have no idea of its contents, no idea particularly of the part which deals with the way Canadians were recruited to betray their country.

Now, in "The Red Spider Web", Mr. Bernard Newman has written a very full account of the Commission's work most of it verbatim from the Report. It is a book that anyone should read who is anxious to discuss intelligently questions of "purging" the Civil Service, the Trade Unions or the Labour Party. The most devastating impression it leaves is that, with the new technique, anyone of us may find himself in the position of acting as a spy

How did Zabotin, in charge of this spy network in Canada, recruit his agents? Prospective agents were listed on "registration cards" which gave biographical data and other particulars. "It was of paramount importance that the ideology of the prospective agents be clearly established and that their natural inclinations be thoroughly investigated, so that the mode of approach and the method of persuasion might be varied accordingly". (All quotations are from the official report).

Zabotin found ready-made for him a happy hunting-ground—"numerous study groups where Communist philosophy and techniques were studied and where the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and later authors were read and discussed ....These study groups were in fact 'cells' and were the recruiting centres for agents and the medium of development of the necessary frame of mind which was a preliminary condition to eventual service of the Soviet Union in a more practical way ....

"Occasionally these groups were visited by higher Party officials who kept in close contact with them and obviously reported to Colonel Zabotin as to the ability of 'candidates' to become full-fledged agents'.

Channels Of Check

The details of these "candidates"—not one of them had put himself forward as such—were forwarded to Moscow where an independent check on them was made through one of the other espionage networks. Sometimes Moscow itself first suggested a possible candidate "on the basis of lists of non-Russian Communists whose names and dossiers, perhaps unknown to themselves, were kept on a file in Moscow...."

An essential feature of the system was a preliminary "feeling-out of the selected recruit, before the latter realised the sinister purpose for which he was being considered", and psychological reports on possible candidates were prepared by fellow-members of the groups and book-clubs, etc.

The popular idea is that a spy offers his services or is tempted by large rewards. That was not the method in Canada. The non-Russians found themselves acting as agents before they realised what they were. They were told that the data they supplied would be used to help the formation of Canadian Communist Party policy. Reading their answers to questions, one feels no doubt that most of them, in the first instance, had no idea that the information they supplied would be passed to a foreign power. They knew that what they were doing was wrong, but giving away secrets for Party purposes seemed a minor offence. When they realised the true position, it was too late to withdraw.

Blackmail To The Utmost

The subtle blackmail was applied in several ways. The need for secrecy was impressed and the atmosphere of conspiracy was steadily built up. They would be told not to mention having joined the group to their friends or colleagues—it might be misunderstood. Eventually they would have money pressed on them—and have to give a receipt. Moscow seems to be very businesslike and to demand receipts for all money spent, but the real object of the receipt was of course, more cruder. The existence of receipts for even the trivial amounts paid to these Canadians meant that they were completely in the power of Zabotin. They had either to go on and fulfill the "assignments" given to them or be denounced. The great majority of the Canadians involved tried to refuse payment but had it pressed on them.

The Russians wanted scientific information. They found scientists with "left wing" views and formed a "group", and the rest was easy. "Within a short period of time what had been merely a political discussion group, made up of Canadian scientists as members of a Canadian political party, was transformed on instructions from Moscow into an active espionage organisation working against Canada on behalf of a foreign Power. IT IS PARTICULARLY STARTLING THAT NONE OF THE INITIATIVE FOR THIS TRANSFORMATION WAS SUPPLIED BY THE THREE SCIENTISTS THEMSELVES".

The sentence in capital gives the title to this article. Reading the extraordinary questions and answers in the Report. I began to feel that with a little bad luck I might easily find myself a spy without realising it. By inference we can work out rules to help anyone to avoid becoming a spy; without curbing his own freedom of political discussion and opinion

The Essential Rules

Rule 1: Don't take any notice of the name of a group or organisation. Judge it on what it does and not from what it calls itself. The British Labour Party some time ago published a list of about 30 societies, Fascist or Communist-controlled or infiltrated. They mostly have the most harmless and reassuring names!

Rule 2: Don't join any society or group where secrecy is a stated or implied rule of membership. Some people rather like this idea of secrecy—it makes it all seem highly confidential and important. But it is the key to the "cell" system and if you want to avoid finding yourself a member of a cell without knowing it, the safe thing is immediately to become suspicious when secrecy is insisted upon.

Rule 3: If you are in a position to supply information, even apparently "harmless" information, don't be deceived into thinking it will be used merely for "party" aims. Once it is out of your hands you can have no knowledge of what will happen to it—although, from Canadian experience, it is easy to guess.

Rule 4: Remember that a Communist is never "off duty". Eminent men without a breath of suspicion against them were found to have had their names included in Zabotin's list of possible recruits, merely on the strength of their having talked pleasantly to and exchanged drinks with him!

Ten years ago it would have seemed fantastic to have to write such advise as this. There are people today who will say this it is better that the Canadian revelations should be forgotten and that it is no service to peace to keep emphasising them. I prefer to agree with Mr. Bernard Newman when he concludes "Open enmity is often easier to combat or dispel than suspicion. Friendship between Russia, Britain and the U.S.A., is vital if world peace is to be secured. The Canadian spy case not only revealed wide ramifications there, but pointed directly to similar networks in Britain and the USA. And, for all we know, there may be Russian renegades willing to work against their country. This is no basis for friendship....the cold light of truth does not always reveal pleasant pictures but it is essential to know the facts before we can attempt redress..... To date, the Canadian spy case has served as an irritant to American suspicion and to Russian resentment. Yet, by its demolition of pretence, it could serve as a nasis for a new, honest and sincere approach to world understanding. So long as the Great Powers attempt to plant fifth columns in each other's midst, the term "United Nations" is merely a dangerous euphemism".

Reading this account of the Canadian Commission's Report is the simplest way of avoiding becoming a member of a fifth column without realising it.

Freedom Celebration On Kashmir Front

On Independence Anniversary Day, sweets were distributed to the troops in the forward areas of Kashmir. Photo shows a jeep carrying sweets to the Sonemarg front.

Indian Troops who staged a dramatic performance at Baramula pose proudly for a photograph.

Hollywood's Ace Director Rolls Up His Sleeves

AT 67 CECIL B. DE MILLE IS "UP AND DOING"

★

By Harold Heffernan

SEPTEMBER 1 and the good, old Paramount lot, fairly tranquil the past 18 months, will begin a familiar upheaval. Stars will quake in their expansive boots. Extras will go speechless with fear. Front-office executives will bow and scrape. The cry of the 'yes" man will drown out every voice except one—that of the great and awesome Cecil B. de Mille, back in harness after a long rest.

Yes, sir, barring strikes or accidents, de Mille will be up and at 'em again September 1: and quake though it will; Hollywood promises to be more like its old colourful self again. There's nothing to compare with de Mille in action on a sound stage or standing on a high outdoor platform bellowing orders to thousands of supernumeraries.

When de Mille marches pompously to his directorial stand, flanked by quavering sycophants eager to anticipate his bidding, he'll be the same de Mille of old, last of the traditional story-book directors. He'll be togged out in riding outfit, open-neck shirt, and shiny brown puttees to match his megaphone.

The meg is still clutched firmly in his hand even though the Old Master gradually has bowed to the more modern boon of the public address system. Anyway, electricity, he discovered, hops up his voice to a terrifying degree.

Still going strong on the eve of his 67th birthday, de Mille has rolled up his sleeves for another big-budget try at the Bible This time it's a chapter out of the Book of Judges—the Samson-and Delilah episode—a few pages of which are being shaped into what he calls "a love story of great elementary force and passion".

It's his first Biblical film since 1932, when he stunned the movie world with multitudes and gigantic props in "The Sign of the Cross". His first attempt at this type of film drama came in 1923 when he made "The Ten Commandments". turning a deaf ear to the gloomy prophets who predicted his financial ruin. He had the last laugh. He not only made religious drama pay, but also brought the production in as Paramount's biggest grosser of all time—until the mark was shattered by another de Mille epic, "Reap the Wild Wind", which in turn yielded to the fabulous "Going My Way".

* * *

But de Mille isn't quite so sure of himself in regard to Samson and Delilah. The public was intimately acquainted with the stories behind "The Sign of the Cross" and "The Ten Commandments"— and that fact made them readily acceptable. It's amazing, he says, how few persons know the Samson-Delilah story.

The Nurse Was Sorry

"I was in a hospital recently for a minor operation", he said, "and had been doing a great deal of thinking about our treatment of the story. One day I asked a nurse if she knew the story of Samson and Delilah. She replied she'd never heard of it. NEVER heard of Samson and Delilah? Never, she insisted, with perfect candor. But Samson, surely....the cutting of the hair, the pulling down of the temple. The nurse was sorry; she had not heard of it".

That set "C. B." to thinking and, upon returning to the studio, his staff conducted a check among 200 persons with these results:

Sixty persons vaguely remembered the incident at Gaza when Samson pulled the temple down on the Philistines.

Fifty recalled the story had something to do with the jawbone of an ass. but several said David killed Goliath with the bone. Some thought it was Samson who slew Goliath with a slingshot.

None recalled that Samson had been a judge among his people. Only five knew that Samson had been taken in chains, blinded and put to grinding corn in public by pulling a grinder oxen-fashion.

Most persons remembered these incidents in this order:

1. **Cutting of the hair.**
2. **The Temple scene at Gaza.**
3. **Samson slaying his enemies with the jawbone.**

"This is a simple, elemental love story between a giant of a youth from the hills and a beautiful, resourceful, lissome, beguiling little baggage named Delilah", explained de Mille.

The stars? De Mille doesn't know. "I've been looking a year and a half for a Samson in Hollywood and out. I've got thousands of photographs in my office from men of brawn and large biceps. I want an unknown actor, if possible".

Mothers from all over the nation have sent him photographs of their sons in John L. Sullivan poses. One doting parent in Little Rock, Ark., sent in a picture of her son holding papa and mama in his arms. If bulging muscles are what de Mille wants, he already has the largest array of Samsons ever assembled.

De Mille's "mental" idea of Samson is a composite of Robin Hood, Tarzan and Superman. If you know anyone fitting these specifications, feel free to send his name to the harried producer. The deadline for the September 1 start creeps closer, and nerves are jagged.

* * *

A Fortune In Goods

This one is no new idea with de Mille. It's a production he has been obliged to postpone time and again. He first planned it in 1936 when he hired Harold Lamb, the author, to do a treatment which currently is being used as a basis by de Mille's present writers, Jesse L. Lasky Jr., and Fredric M. Frank.

At the outset de Mille went into the open market and bought himself a huge quantity of rare materials such as fine brocades, satins, silks, etc. When the production was cancelled, the master placed these in storage, with the result that today he has a fortune in goods. Their value is more than treble the original price.

The epic maker never abandoned the idea that one day he would do the Samson story. During the war, other producers were hard pressed for rare materials. They pleaded with de Mille for a few bolts of the precious stuff, but the old man held his ground.

It is this investment, made 13 years ago, that should pay real dividends for "C. B." He expects Samson and Delilah to be the most exquisitely robed picture of his career.

"If", he adds, ever so plaintively, "I can find a Samson and Delilah".

Sir Ben Lockspeiser In India

To Review Work Of Bangalore Institute

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, who is to act as a member of the Reviewing Committee of the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, is the Chief Scientist to the British Ministry of Supply.

One of the outstanding "backroom boys" of World War II, Sir Ben Lockspeiser took up the Ministry of Supply appointment in 1946. For Sir Ben Lockspeiser this appointment was the culmination of more than 25 years of research work on the Ministry of Supply's military and aeronautical programmes.

He is the man who prepared the Balloon Barrage scheme for London. This was in 1937, when he was head of the Air Defence Department at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough.

Sir Ben, who was knighted in 1946, is chiefly known for his work in dealing with the peril of ice formation on aircraft. Just before the War he was transferred to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, where his main concern was armaments. In 1943 he was made Director of Scientific Research, and was one of the men who decided the lines on which Britain's scientists should experiment.

At present jet-propelled Flying Wings, without fuselage or tail, are engaging Sir Ben's immediate attention. Looking further ahead, he has visualised the fighter flying at 1,700 m.p.h.

Sir Ben Lockspeiser has two hobbies —music and gardening—but very little time to indulge in them.

Sir Ben Lockspeiser

A GLIMPSE INTO SCANDINAVIA

(Continued From Page 5)

be bout 300 to 400 prisoners per annum in the Stockholm jail and about 3000 in the whole of Sweden for a respective population of 800,000 and 6,800,000. The prisoners enjoy a good deal of liberty and latitude and Sweden is boldly experimenting with various new and interesting ideas of penal reform both among the juveniles and the adults.

Provision For Fun!

Not only is bread well provided to the citizens of the three peace-loving countries but there is an ample and perhaps abundant provision of circus also. The Scandinavians love the outdoor and sea and more boats and cycles are owned in the three countries per thousand of population than any other ountry in the world. There are said to bc 330,000 bicycles in Copenhagen for a population of 1 million—every third man or woman riding one. There is one telephone and one radio in Sweden to every 10 and 3 persons respectively.

But the more striking feature of Scandinavian life are their extensive parks with large Folk-Museums and pleasure-grounds—a peculiarly Scandinavian development. Over and above entire old houses and industries of the people from various periods being represented in such Parks, there is a profuse or lavish provision of entertainment by way of theatres, concert halls or open air stadiums, dance pavilions and restaurants where people can eat at reasonable and often controlled prices.

The Skansen of Stockholm, the Liseberg of Gothenburg, the Frogner Seteren and the Vigeland Park of Oslo, and the Tivoli of Copenhagen are well known such places of fun, amusement, and popular pleasure and entertainment, where it is not unusual to find from 50,000 to 75,000 people gathering on an evening on Saturday, Sunday or holidays and partaking of the innocent amusement and fun provided in the Parks. There are free concerts of music, and sometimes ballet and pantomime and puppet shows either provided free or at low prices, the only fee being the entrance fee ranging from 60 ore to 125 ore or 6 annas to Re. 1-4-0, according to the currency of the country. Sweden having the highest standard of living among the Scandinavian countries.

The birth-rate in Scandinavian countries is not high, that in Sweden in 1946 being 196 per 1000 population. Each of the three countries provides special concessions to families with a larger number of children. The health and education of the rising generation are particularly well looked after by the State and local authorities, education being completely free for a period of seven years, very nominal fees being charged according to the income of the parents in the higher classes. All the three countries can show some of the finest and most up-to-date school and hospital buildings and a considerable thought appears to have been given to their equipment so as to make for the greatest amount of efficiency in their conduct and beneficial results.

Let it not be supposed that Sweden, Norway and Denmark offer a social paradise or a heaven on earth or the kingdom come. Each has its own problems and difficulties, they all producing for exports and they all producing for exports and restricting consumption at home. Yet they offer very fine examples of a planned economy working for the general benefit and maximum happiness of the people at large without extremes and marked contrasts of concentration of wealth or abject poverty and miser. The general level of life in all its aspects is certainly very high in the little Scandinavian countries and they offer good field for study to students of society

Life Insurance

LIFE INSURANCE LAPSES By Sunder Singh, Published by the author at 66, The Mall, Ambala Cantt. Price Rs. 1/4/-.

The 'insurance agent' is not a universal favourite — but that is viewing it from the client's side. The story has also another side, namely that of the insurance agent himself. Viewed from that side, the customer is not a very likeable person. On the other hand, he is a regular headache for the agent! Especially, the customer who signs on all the dotted lines shown to him and then goes to sleep! The lapsed insurance policy is one of the tragedies of civilised life, for it involves the waste of effort and resource of all concerned. How to prevent the lapsing of policies, how to revive lapsed business, how to tackle the customer in straightened circumstances and the customer who is in the clutches of the rival company, typical stories of policies that were within an ace of being paid for in full but went to waste because of a moment's remissness on the part of the client — all this is narrated for the benefit of the insurance agent, in this small booklet. The author can give both practical and platitudinous advice, but both alike make interesting reading.

TAMIL FIRST READER FOR HINDI STUDENTS— Published by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Shevapet, Salem.

While, all over India, attention is concentrated on the promotion of Hindi, the author of the booklet tries to rush against the current with a book for the teaching of Tamil written in Hindi! The effort may or may not be successful, but the booklet is well planned and should be helpful to those who want to learn the language.

Glubb Pasha And The Arabs

Story of the Arab Legion. By Brigadier J. B. Glubb. (Hodder and Stoughton. 25s.)

Brigadier Glubb calls his book the story of the Arab Legion, and so it is, but it is something much more. He tells, for instance, how his interest was first roused in the bedouin Arab by the passage of the Shammar over a Euphrates bridge, how he devoured the works of Burckhardt, Doughty, Blunt and Palgrave, crossed the desert by camel from Iraq to Transjordan accompanied by one Arab servant, and was persuaded by Cornwallis to resign his commission and devote his life to the Arabs. Of the original Arab Legion, raised by Peake in 1921, he says little except to give full credit to its founder. He concentrates rather on the desert patrol which he started in January, 1931, with a ration strength of himself and one other. The bedouin whom he hoped to enlist refused; "the idea that the Government was their bitterest enemy was too deeply engrained."

The story of how he overcame his difficulties by patience, firmness and understanding goes far to explain the secret of his influence among Arabs. Once a start was made he was overwhelmed with recruits, but he was still faced with the problem of persuading men to work who despised manual labour. A sense of humour combined with personal example soon had the desert patrol treating work as a game and its members competing with each other for the Pasha's approval

His study of tribal tradition provides him with a fund of stories which he amplifies from personal experience. One of the most moving is that of the raid on Ibn Suweit's camp, the pursuit and recapture of the loot, in which he took part, the battle, the small "brother of Joza", on his old grey mare, and his mother's anxiety for his safe return. The chapter on desert diplomacy demonstrates how trusting to Arab honour enabled him to win the friendship and confidence of Saudi Arabian officials despite the fact that in the years previous to his arrival relations between the two Governments had been bitter. His experience on the Syrian frontier was less happy except when he was met, as he was by Capitaine Fillier, with frankness equal to his own.

In regard to Palestine his concern is that misunderstandings there should damage Anglo-Arab friendship. He says: "Further irony was added to the situation by the fact that Britain had not alienated the Arabs by selfishness or greed, but by a piece of quixotic idealism—to re-establish the Chosen People in the Holy Land. The whole weary Palestine problem was just a piece of muddle-headed and vacillating idealism." The last chapters deal with the Arab Legion in the Second World War. In May, 1941, 350 men of the Desert Mechanised Force accompanied the British column to Iraq to relieve Habbaniya and the British Embassy in Baghdad. Glubb's task was not to fight as part of the column but to get in touch with those Iraqis loyal to the Regent and to organise resistance against Rashid Ali's Government. In fact the operations of the Arab Legion, on reconnaissance and harrying enemy communications, were very effective in hastening the collapse of enemy morale.

In the Syrian campaign the Legion finally established its fighting reputation. At Sukhna its impetuous courage spoiled the Pasha's tactical plan, but achieved success the importance of which was out of all proportion to the numbsrs engaged. The British Command, in view of a possible German advance through Turkey, then approached the Amir Abdullah with a proposal, which he welcomed, to expand the Mechanised Force to three or even six regiments. This brigade did not see active service as a formation during the war, but Arab Legion infantry companies to the equivalent of many battalions were constantly employed to maintain security throughout the Middle East.

This book proves that the Arabs made a valuable contribution to Allied victory and were eager to do much more. It also shows us that its author can write, and we shall await his next book with impatience. There are two minor slips. On page 281, line 23, Euphrates should read Tigris, and on page 308, line one, 1850 should be 1860.

W. G. E.

PROVINCIAL TAXATION UNDER AUTONOMY

BY B. DAS GUPTA

Drawing from original sources and basing on personal inquiries the author, the present Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of West Bengal, analyses the various measures of provincial taxation in British India, adopted since the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1937.

This book will meet the long and keenly felt want of a book of this nature among universities, Government departments, legislators and businessmen.

The New Oxford Illustrated Dickens

The standard works of Charles Dickens are being published by the Oxford University Press in a new uniform edition, elegantly bound The Dickens reader will be particularly pleased with the illustrations. The original ilustrations by 'Phiz'. Cruikshank etc., have been photographed anew from early printed copies so that their original freshness, clarity and delicacy are regained. Each volume has an introduction specially written for this issue by a well-known authority THE PICKWICK PAPERS and DAVID COPPERFIELD are the first two to appear in the series. BLEAK HOUSE, A TALE OF TWO CITIES, OLIVER TWIST, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, BOMBEY AND SON are in preparation. Each volume is priced at 10s 6d. The volumes will also be issued in a Blue Ecrase Leather binding. gilt top, at 21s. each. Every effort has been made to present Dickens' works in a distinguished form which it is hoped will continue as the standard edtion for many years.

Vidyasagar the famous Indian scholar met in Burdwan (Bengal) a poor thin boy at the time of the famine of 1865. The boy begged for a pice. There was a bright look in his pale face.

Suppose I give you four pice", said Vidyasagar.

"Do not jest, Sir".

"I am not jesting; what would you do with four pice?"

"Buy something to eat with two, and give two to my mother."

"And suppose I give you two annas?"

The boy turned away, but Vidyasagar caught him by the arms.

"Tell me."

Tears ran down the boy's cheeks.

"I should buy rice with four pice, and give the rest to mother."

"And four annas?"

"I would use two annas for two days' food and buy two annas' worth of mangoes to sell for four annas, and so go on trading, and thus keep my mother and myself."

Vidyasagar gave him a rupee, and the lad ran off in a joy.

Two years afterwards Vidyasagar again visited Burdwan. A stout, strong youth stepped out from a shop and saluted him.

"Please, Sir, may I ask you to take a seat in my shop?"

"I do not know you."

With tears in his eyes, the lad told how Vidyasagar had helped him two years before, and he was now a chapman with a nice little business. Vidyasagar blessed the youth, and sat a while in the shop.

* * *

Except for the missing vowels, the following story is complete. You must separate the words and insert a vowel where it is needed to make a word. We will give you a hint. The same vowel is missing throughout the puzzle. For example TRSWFTBLCKRT means TARA SAW A FAT BLACK RAT.

CRZYBRD,HPPYSLRK,ST
TBNDSTND,NDSNGBLLD.
WTCHMNSWMDCHPNGRY
TGRMMRNDGHSTTCT,GR
BBLCKJCKNDSTRHTFRC,SCR
FTYWTCHMN'SLRMHLTSPR
TYNDMDCPSCLMLYSTLKWY.

Here is the solution: Just compare and see if you could solve the puzzle correctly:

A crazy bard, happy as a lark, sat at a bandstand, and sang a ballard. A watchman saw a mad chap, angry at grammar and aghast at act. grab a blackjack and start a fracas. Crafty watchman's alarm halts party and madcaps calmly stalk away.

* * *

DAD: "How are you doing in school?"

PRISCILLA: "Swell! I know how to add now."

DAD: 'You've learned to add? In kindergarten!"

PRISCILLA: "It's easy! At rest time we each get a glass of milk and two cookies. When the boy next to me isn't looking, I add his cookies to mine."

* * *

Dada received a number of Independence Day Messages and Greetings from his sisters and brothers and friends, and he heartily reciprocates these to them. One of the messages ran as follows:

"Please accept sincere Greetings from the Members of the Agra Balkan-ji-Bari on this auspicious day. May your endeavours achieve their goal in the amelioration of the Children's Cause to secure their rights. To you, the First Servant of Posterity, we send our Greetings, and through you to all our comrades in arms.—Bir Behari Lal Hagelay, General Secretary, Agra Balkan-ji-Bari."

Dada thanks the Agra Balkan-ji-Bari Members for their Good Wishes, and he hopes that with children's blessings, he will be able to deserve them, and to fulfil them.

* * *

Patna Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a Children's Gathering, and organized an exhibition of pictures, sculptures, paper-cutting collections and paintings. Spinning was also one of the features of the Gathering.

Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Independence Day under the presidentship of Shri Ratilal Nanwati, Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari arranged its Annual Celebrations under the presidentship of Miss Indumati Chimanlal.

RAJIV NEHRU, Pandit Nehru's grandson, made his first public appearance when he hoisted the Tricolour on the Independence Day at a function organised by the Balkan-ji-Bari (Children's Society) in Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

A Balkan-ji-Bari Centre was started in the Refugees Camp at Chembur, and efforts are being made to start Centres in the other Camps also. Independence Day was celebrated also at Chembur.

All can join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan". Khar—Bombay 21

Dada will be glad also to receive from you attempts in writing esseys, stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc. as well as attempts in drawing (in black and white) and photography for publication in this Corner

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

DANCE POSES BY BALKAN-JI-BARI GIRLS

It had become a habit with me to curse the Mali while getting down the refuseladen staircase. Curiously enough this never happened while going up the stairs Probably that was so because the mind was pre-occupied with happenings when away from home.

One early morning I realised that my curses were not only mis-placed but that I actually owed thanks to a slip of a girl, who tried her best to clean the stairways with a broom as big as herself! On inquiry I learnt that she had also a similar companion and that both of them did many odd jobs for the Mali. I knew that he had all five sons ranging from fourteen to two years. Obviously my new acquaintance was none but the Mali's daughter-in-law notwithstanding the Sarda Act! What puzzled me at first was very simple.

It may be considered calamitous to have a girl born in the family, but to bring in one as a bride is another matter. In this instance it proved a paying proposition in more than one way. The two girls brought along a bit of money by way of dowry and meant extra hands in the family which was growing annually! Before their arrival, while the Mali was busy at his job and his wife worked in a glass factory, their two older sons had to do minor domestic chores and look after their toddling brothers.

But after their girl brides came in, they began attending a school which their father knew would improve his sons prospects in the future. None thought about schooling for the girls who were cut out for the role of a housewife. Even their own parents would have considered educating them as not paying and unnecessary. This is just one more angle from which the working of the Free and Compulsory Primary Education Act may be studied. The recent findings in this connection have shown that 9 out of every 100 children in the city, do not attend school due to economic and miscellaneous reasons. It might be edifying to know the percentage of girls not attending school. Investigations on these lines might give some food for thought to the three score and more women's organisations in the city.....

* * *

The Olympic games have come to an end with our boys winning only one Gold Medal in the hockey finals Now, I am not blaming the teams which represented the country in this inter-national tourney. For, winning of prizes is not the sole object of participating in competitions It is no small honour to have played (and lost) against the best sportsmen coming from different countries of the world, apart from the new social contacts made. Unfortunately the women of India haven't got even that much satisfaction!

The world, dazed at the record rise attained by Indian women in social and political fields, must have wondered as to why an Indian women's team was not to be seen on the sporting fields at Wembley. While we are all admiration for the woman athlete from Holland, Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen, who made history in the 80 metres hurdles and 100 and 200 metres flat race, although a mother of two children, we wonder if our teen-aged girls can come anywhere near these world champs! Even after making allowance for the tropical climatic conditions, we shall have to admit that so far as physique is concerned our women compare very poorly with women from the Western countries.

I am referring not to the average Indian woman who is poor and half-starved but to the educated ones who belong to the well-to-do class of society. They are either bitten by the slimming fad or are so careless about their health that one confinement reduces most of them to bones and skin. And unfortunately this sorry state of affairs is blamed upon education! May be, there is some grain of truth in it so far as education in a foreign tongue entails extra strain. However, that factor is gradually being removed now and in addition we have schemes for physical culture training in colleges and schools. Of course it will take long to make good the ill effects of the one time education we had for generations, and the same no time should be lost in creating health-consciousness among our young women who let us hope will get a chance for an opportunity to witness, if not participate, in the next Olympiad.

—*Leela*

How To Behave When You Are In Other People's Houses

SO many people still have no homes of their own, and are compelled to be paying guests in other people's houses for an indefinite period. Sometimes the arrangement works perfectly, but, alas, that is not always the case, and frequently the householder and her guest, usually a single woman working at some job, nearly come to blows.

I think, generally speaking, the onus of making a success of life in the other person's home, rests on the newcomer After all, it isn't her house, and often the householder only takes a guest or lodger out of the kindness of her heart, against her real wishes.

It is therefore tactful, to say the least of it, to suggest on arrival: "I don't want to be always around, in your way, after meals and so on. What would you like me to do about it?"'

The householder will probably then realise that you too value your privacy, and turn your bedroom into a bedsittingroom, where you can be as unsociable as you like, or ask your friends in without having to introduce them to the family.

YOUR PREFERENCES

It will probably be found mutually helpful too, to have a discussion about whether you should have meals with the family, or on a tray in your own room. Some people love lingering over chatty meals, others cannot bear alien faces at the dining table. You too have your preferences in the matter. A few words on the matter straight away may save a lot of harsh words later on.

One of the biggest bones of contention in other people's houses is the washing. It is unforgivable to make whoopee in bathrooms which are not your own and housewives are most touchy about it—even the most slaphappy of them.

But you will not want to send your woolies and undies to the laundry. So ask, with due humility, when you may wash them, and where you may hang them. Don't think that this is an undignified proceedings. Just imagine if it were your bathroom, and you wanted to clean the taps, and found it occupied by a girl rinsing out her smalls.

THE SORT OF STRIFE YOU DISLIKE

Or, worse, having cleaned the taps, you found ten minutes later that the girl had just got to work on her smalls, and splashed all over them again. And some households have to be careful about the times of day when clothes may hang on the line. I know of one where the husband flies into a rage if anything is drying in the garden after lunchtime. You certainly don't want to be responsible for that sort of strife.

On the question of food, walk warily at first, and grin and bear all that is put before you. If your landlady asks what you like to eat, tell her whatever she finds easiest. Such amenability will soon raise you to the level of consultant as to the menu for the next meal.

If you can cook, offer to do so occasionally, to give your hostess a rest. You will be surprised what a popular move that is. It will help to earn you the epithet when you leave:

"She left no litle thing behind
Excepting loving thoughts and kind."

Chutneys For The Season

BEET CHUTNEY is easy to make and what's more you can keep it for days. So here is how: Keep ready equal quanties of peeled beet, lemon juice, sugar and vinegar. Say the above mentioned ingredients are 1 lb. each, then have 1 chatak salt, ½ch. each of chillies, white and black jira fried and powdered. First cook the beet in lemon juice and mash it well, strain the extract. Put vinegar in a pan and place it on fire, add extract of beet, salt, sugar and the spices. Cook until the whole mixture turns into a thick paste and bottle while warm but cork only when it gets cool. Place the bottle in the sun occasionally.

Papaya Chutney

RIPE PAPAYA is a good digestive and doctors recommend it for diabetic patients. Green (raw) papaya, however, can be dressed into a tasty bhaji or chutney. Massala required for the latter: ½ lb. each of vinegar and lemon juice, 3/4 lb. sugar, 1 ch. each of mango ginger and chillies, 1/2 ch. each of cardamom and jira finely powdered.

First pare the green papaya and cut into fairly big sized pieces removing the seeds. Wash the papaya and cook in vinegar and lemon juice until it becomes tender, then add sugar, powdered spices and mango ginger which should be bruised beforehand. Remove from fire after the whole mixture attains consistency. Bottle when cool.

In case you don't relish vinegar you may lessen the quantity by half but then the chutney may not stay in good condition for a long time. Vinegar acts as a preservative. Mustard oil can be used with equal advantage.

House Wife's Corner:

NEW LIFE FOR OLD SUITCASES

BY MARY IRWIN.

AN old and cherished suitcase can be given a new lease of life by being given a new covering to hide its shabbiness.

Material today depends largely on what one can get. Fortunately canvas and plastic leather lend themselves admirably to this work and the amateur will do well to consider the virtues of these materials.

Amount of material depends on the size of the case. Measure the case round the sides and bottom and across the top so that the tape meets below the handle. This gives the length. Take lengthwise measurements, leaving the case open taking the tape measure from the top of one side edge down the length of the bottom and up to the top of the other side. This gives the breadth. Add 4 inches to each measurement to allow for turnings.

Next cut a piece of the material for the lid. Allow enough to cover each side depth of the lid and to this allow one inch turnings. Place this section of the material on the lid, wrong side facing uppermost. Turn up the edges evenly making the material even with the lower depth edges of the lid. Paper fasteners of the slip-on kind are useful for keeping them in position. Make a dart at each corner, making the cover fit snugly.

The material for the case itself is fitted in the same way. Do not cover locks and handles but bring the material up as far as them. Insert darts as on the lid cover. Then tack together the two sections of the new covering and finish in an accurate seam which should be well pressed. Fit the covering on to the case. Make any adjustments necessary These should be very few if measurements have been accurate and darts have been neat. Trim the turnings to less than ½ an inch. The smaller they are the more snugly they will fit on the case. For an elaborate covering bind the seams with a contrasting colour of material; for instance, leather bindings are effective on canvas material. Simple machining of the turnings can, however, be quite effective.

Two belts, intended for children's wear, and in the same colouring as the new cover may be added to introduce a professional look to the work. Arrange the belts so that they lie between the locks and the handle and the buckles are level with the top of the case. Slots may be fashioned of the covering material to keep the belts in position at the base of the case. Initials in bold capitals of plain metal will add a final touch of 'chic.

The Queerest Medicine For Major Surgical Operations

"THE LAUGHING GAS"

By Thomas R. Henry

Nitrous ovide, the "Laughing Gas" of he dentist's office which is the safest and least disagreeable of all anesthetics, now can be used for major surgical operations requiring hours, it was reported to the American Medical Association here.

This is accomplished, it was explained by Drs. Richard C. Thompson and William B. Neff of Leland Stanford University, by combining with it some of the new pain-killing drugs, synthetic substitutes for Morphine to which they are chemically related. The same effect can be produced with Morphine itself.

The difficulty with Nitrous Oxide in the past, Dr. Thompson said was that it had only a quite weak anesthetic effect. It has been valuable only for such a minor operation as tooth extraction, requiring only a few seconds. Even then the patient may struggle, although without any memory of pain afterward. In order to produce deep anesthesia it has been necessary to use such a gas as ether, which is considerably more dangerous and difficult to take.

With the new technique of the Stanford University scientists, the laughing-gas anesthesia can be made as deep as necessary, Dr. Thompson declared. It is given continuously throughout the operation. The Morphinelike drugs are given intermittently in very small doses and dilute solutions. Deep unconciousness has been maintained in experimental animals for as long as eight hours There are some patients, it was explained, to whom it is dangerous to give ether while they would have complete tolerance for Nitrous Oxide

The effect needed for long operations can be produced with both Morphine itself and Demerol, the best known of all Morphine substitutes. The drugs chiefly used, however, are two new substances which are known only by numbers and those physiological effects are being investigated before they are introduced in general medical practice. These originally came out of Germany just before the war.

One of the "number drugs", Dr. Thompson said, appears, from the Stanford experiments, to be much more potent than either Demerol or Morphine. Nothing is known as yet of its possible habit-forming propensities but these would not have to be considered in its use as an adjunct to Nitrous Oxide.

Persons who have taken the new form of aneshesia, the two doctors reported, claim to experience only pleasant sensations. Tests show that blood pressure remains constant throughout an operation and there is no weakening of heart action. Recovery from the anesthetic is almost immediate as soon as the operation is over.

"TANZEB" TAILORS

Special Offer Rs. 24/-

ALL WOOL ENG. FLANNEL TROUSERS 3. Shades. Ready made to your measurement. Prompt Delivery Mangaldas Road (near G T Hospital). Bombay—2

How The State Can Help Artists

ART PROJECTS FOR INDIA

By Bhanu Pancholi

AS in all other fields so also in art, India must march ahead and keep pace, with other progressive nations. The west is making rapid strides in this direction, and it should be the duty of our Government as well, to appreciate the scope and significance of our National Art.

Such an effort must yield strikingly successful results as will be seen from the explanations of the following Art Projects. Such projects as explained herein, will be found well worth studying.

The Indian Union Government can play an unique role as a patron in a manner such as the corollary artistic achievement of the public works, building programme and direct concern in fostering museums. The greatest merit of the record in view can lie not in any few individual attainments, but in the general result of the entire collective effort. The Government's participation in an art project of federal type can be of a broad programme to furnish work to the unemployed without having the Government sponsored "enterprize", thus creating a situation to complete with the products of private industry. Simultaneously, an effort must be made to have these "products" contribute to the general good of society. Many artists could thus be given a living wage and make a prospective market from industry's productive power and profit.

Sense Of Responsibility

But, more important, there would result a new sense of public responsibility for the artist. The gap between artist and audience could be bridged by the simple process of making art familiar instead of esoteric, close at hand instead of closeted in marble mausoleums. For too many Indians, contemporary art has been alien and unknown. Outside the large cities few people ever see paintings other than the "old favourites" on their walls. The artist, on the other hand, is today removed from all but a very limited public. He has neither the interest and sympathy nor the financial support that he needs.

The first large Government art project can be named as the Public Works of Art Project, or PWAP. This should be under a competent Director and the funds could be obtained from the Civil Works Administration. It can employ a vast number of artists provincially and many times more by the Central Government for periods ranging from weeks to months. Artists and craftsmen, who have received a devastating blow from depression could be employed at skilled craftsmen's wages. The artists should be left free to work in whatever styles and media they choose, provided that their painting and sculpture are appropriate to public buildings.

When the project comes to an end, its Director who should be an artist of talent and vision and administrative of abilities should ask for and receive Government approval to set up a Section of Fine Arts under the Indian Union Government Treasury. The purpose should be less for economic aid to the artist, like that of its predecessor, than the provision of the best available Indian art for Federal or public buildings. It could be financed from a percentage of the cost of certain federal or public buildings, post offices. court-houses. hospitals, and several others

Design Department

At about the same time that the Section is being organised, the Works Progress Administration can set up its Federal Art Project. With the Project in progress rolls of artists would be at the peak. The average of employment on the Project from the time it is organised until after about 5 years would be approximately between 20 to 30 thousand. A system of anonymous competitions would establish the allocation of work purely on the basis of merit.

The Selection of Fine Arts and the WPA Federal Art Project would not be the only Government venture in the arts. There would be a Treasury Relief Art Project under the direction of the Section of Fine Arts, financed from the WPA funds. The Resettlement Administration of the Department of Agriculture could have a Special Division that would employ designers, artists, and photographers.

A form of National Youth Administration could be sponsored for art teching projects in connection with its work of training programme for young people. A design department concerned with the handicrafts must also be organised. However, by far the most important of all these projects, not only in size and scope but in influence upon contemporary Indian Art, would be the Section of Fine Arts and the WPA Federal Art Project.

In both, artists can work closely with the public in the design and execution of commissions for public buildings. Mural painters commissioned by the Section can be sent to the communities where their work is to be installed, to acquaint themselves with the people, countryside, and local history. Easel painters employed by the Federal Art Project would work either in their home communities or on special field trips. Local and regional developments could be encouraged. Artists may be sent to work in hundreds and thousands of towns and small cities that would ask for their services; works of art may be allocated from the larger project units; exhibitions may be circulated throughout the country; and numerous small museums may be established.

Real Benefits

This would yield some very real benefits for the artists as well as for the public. For instance in anonymous competitions of the Section of Fine Arts, a painter may win a competition or a commission to decorate, in fresco, the post office of a small city. During the months that he would work, the townspeople would evince interest in the murals. A local paper may send a reporter every day to see what progress is being made. A high school art teacher may bring his classes. The painter may be invited to give public talks on fresco painting, telling about this later, he would say, "Until I did that decoration, I never knew how lonely I have been all these years".

Yet many people might feel suspicious and pessimistic about the projects. They might expect academic sculptures and imitative designs. The results might come quite different and even exciting. They might be much more simple and healthier, and this may represent a new growth and scope in Indian Art. The WPA, artist in rendering his own impression of things, would reflect the spirit of his fellow countrymen everywhere. I think the WPA artist would exemplify with great force the essential place which the arts have in democratic society such as we must promote to establish. As in democracy we enjoy the right to believe in different religious creeds or in none, so can Indian artists express themselves with complete freedom from the strictures of dead artistic or political ideology.

Opportunity To Youth

While the greatest achievement of the Government projects lie in bridging the gap between the artits and the public, they will make an important contribution in helping young artists to bring their talents and skill to the level of mature expression. This is likely to be most obvious in the mural programme of the Section of Fine Arts. While the Section can confine its work to murals, architectural and free standing sculpture, and a small amount of easel painting and prints, the work of the Federal Art Project can encompass mural painting, sculpture, easel painting, prints, posters, visual aids in education, art classes, establishments of art workshops, studios, and museum galleries throughout the country, and an Index of Indian Design.

Project units throughout the country would differ from each other, not only in their reactions to regional subject matter, the landscapes, and legend of their communities, but also in what they choose to do. Larger project units, like those that can work in Bombay, Calcutta, Punjab, Madras and other important centres, could contribute a variety of technical developments Where indigenous folk traditions exist, contribution could be expected to amount to a great deal, and would encourage the contemporary development of the folk tradition as they find expression in wood and stone sculpture.

This work can be sound in conception and execution. It could stimulate an immense amount of public interest. Such wide artistic productivity and such enthusiastic reception of the artist by the public could deal a death blow to art as a "luxury trade" Thus the standard of Indian Arts would be raised and would manage to counter both the numbing effect of the depression and the feared academizing effect of Government patronage.

Need Of Index

The arts cannot thrive, except where men are free to be themselves and be in charge of the discipline of their own energies and ardours. The conditions for democracy and for art are one and the same. Liberty in politics results in freedom in arts. There can be no vitality in works gathered in a museum unless there exists the right of spontaneous life in society in which arts are nourished. Nourish the conditions of a free people and you nourish arts too. In encouraging the creation and enjoyment of beautiful things you are furthering democracy itself, so said the late President Roosevelt.

An Index, should form a part of collection of Indian National Gallery (to be situated in a central position) and be conceived both as a record of source material, and as a search for a usable past in Indian decorative and folk art. Originally it should be designed to give employment to draughtsmen of sound training whose creative gifts might not be of the highest order, it may attract some of the most talented artists on the WPA Art Project. The Index may comprise of a large series of portfolios of water colour drawings depicting with the utmost possible accuracy objects in various categories of Indian decorative, domestic, and folk art from the past to the present day.

Any final evaluation of the works of art produced under the patronage of the Indian Government in these years is not possible at this time. Whether or not the Section or the Project discovered any genius of first rank is not important. The general level of performance should be high, is the main aim behind these Art Projects.

THE SALON OF TUILERIES

(Continued From Page 7)

and to construct with force: and the heritage of the Fauves (Flaminck, Derain, Friesz) who painted with pure colour and have lost nothing, after 20 years of their power to enchant. The Fauves have changed; Flaminck has at the Tuileries, a tragic canvas with dominant blacks and yellows, a landscape where the wind blows tempetuously under a heavy sky shot with lightning. Friesz exposes 'the Sea' where he uses tonalities much more sober. more mysterious.

But Fauvism remains and its lesson has been heard by Limouse. Cavailles, Gisele Ferrandier Laillard who show still-lifes in pure color, red and green for Limouse. red and orange for Laillard. Concrete painting acts for Cavailles. yellow and green for Ferrandier, white black and orange ally could now be a synthetic Art. Synthesis of the magnificent [illegible] discoveries of the beginning of the century in color and matter It could by doing this, humanise its discoveries and thus be in a good position to face up to the great subjects. the great compositions. practically abandoned during three centuries.

Such are the lessons of the Salon.

Freedom Anniversary Reception In Cairo

Photograph taken at the reception given by the H.E. Dr. Syud Hossain, Indian Ambassador at Cairo, at Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo on August 15.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Encouraging Tourist Traffic In India

In Parliament during the week, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar enquired of the Transport Minister to state what steps the Government has taken to stimulate tourist traffic in this country from abroad. He would have liked the Government to assist hotel trade in stimulating tourist traffic by publicity and other efforts.

The Transport Member, replying disclosed that the Government had set up a Special Committee of officials and non-officials to make recommendations. It had also appointed a special officer. Earlier, the United India Government had set up another Committee, under Sir John Sargent, whose interim report had been pending before the Government for some time.

The out-going President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Mr Master, it will be recalled, had made a special plea for stimulating tourist traffic, for the purpose of earning foreign exchanges for India.

Members of Parliament, through the Central Advisory Council, have made their own contribution to encourage tourist traffic to India. They have abolished air conditioned coaches and first classes on Indian Railways. They have abolished Western style of cooking in restaurants and dining cars. The dining cars will disappear by progressive stages. The restaurants will be classified into "Vegetarian" and non-vegetarian restaurants, open to every class of passengers. They have abolished serving of alcohol to railway passengers. What they have not abolished is drawing of first class fare by themselves.

On Their Own Terms

On the contrary, they have been able to prevail on the Government to grant them first class card passes to travel free on their own local railways. Tourist traffic means traffic on their terms. One South Indian Member was seen in dead heat over this controversy in the lobbies. "I could not get rice in whole of Europe", he said. "Why should therefore these foreigners be given western style of food", he declared. So a tourist will be made to eat Bengalee food in Calcutta Andhra food with red hot chillies in Waltair, Tamil food in Madras, Malayalam food in Ernakulam, Mysorean food in Mysore, Marhatta food in Poona and Gujerati food in Bombay from where he will embark "Home", not daring to risk his pancreas to north India food.

Present conception of freedom in this country appears to be the freedom to impose one's ideas on the others. And yet the Railways are supposed to be a commercial undertaking, corner-stone of which should be to make the maximum effort to please the customer. The tourist traffic, then again, is a very special type of traffic. It consists of rich or moderately rich holiday makers, who wish to combine sight-seeing with pleasure. France has long offered the tourist a wealth of attractions; an infinite variety of scenery, good and inexpensive living, attentive service and an incomparable range of artistic, technical and scientific interests while catering with unrivalled imagination for the pleasure of visitors.

It is of the highest importance that steps should be taken to make India's great store of inherited culture known to the world in general and to judge from the experience of other countries which have taken pains to develop tourist traffic, there is good reason to hope that, successful steps on this direction will result in a substantial addition, both direct and indirect to India's revenues. If properly organised, every aspect of business can benefit greatly by an influx of tourists. Cottage industries particularly would thrive, provided their marketing was properly organised. Commercial contacts could also be established in the best way possible viz. by direct personal approach if suitable arrangements for facilitating such contacts are made.

Primitive Facilities

The Sargent Committee emphasised the fact that while the number of people, who will on their own initiative desire to visit India will be great and that little propaganda may be required to induce them to do so, it will depend on the entertainment, comfort, hospitality and variety of environment which can be offered to them here, how many of them will return as well as the reputation which India as a country for tourists will obtain in their respective countries.

Foreign tourist traffic will depend to a large extent on the service and the general catering which can be offered.

Let me, however, compare the recommendations of the Sargent Committee with the decisions forced on the Government by the Central Advisory Council for the Railways. The Sargent Committee asserted that the question of transportation is a matter of supreme importance. Transportation is the first and last item on a tour and leaves lasting impressions. This covers both journeys from foreign countries to India and journeys in India. It was generally agreed that so far as the journeys to and from India are concerned the main means namely, both tracking, hiking etc. will be air and sea travel. Overland travel may be ignored for the present.

In India itself the means of trransportation will include (a) air, (b) railway; (c) roads, (d) other means "The Committee recognise that the problem consists mainly of providing the auxiliary service i.e. services from the air or sea port to the place of interest, from the railway station to the hotel and from the hotel to the place of interest and so on. The Committee wish to emphasise that the present facilities are of a very primitive nature and the whole basis would require to be overhauled if the full potentialities of this traffic are to be exploited by the railways."

Austerity Standards

The Central Advisory Council for Railways on the other hand accepted the provision of only three classes of accommodation in prineiple and their nomenclature as Upper, Inter and Ordinary. The Chief Commissioner of Railways explained that in implementing this decision, till new coaches can be constructed to a design to be drawn up in keeping with the scheme of three classes of accommodation, some temporary expedients will have to be adopted. For the present, therefore, the existing first and second classes will be redesignated as Upper; the present Inter and Third clases will continue as Inter and Ordinary classes; it may, however, be necessary to provide more Inter Class accommodation when new coaches are constructed or the existing ones go through the shops. They will be altered to the proposed standard of accommodation and equipment; for some time to come the Railways may have to be satisfied with austerity standards.

In regard to the question of scale of fares for the different classes of accommodation, the Chairman stated that details will be worked out by the Railway Board and placed for approval before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways.

On a proposal from one of the members, the Council recommended that air-conditioned accommodation on trains should not be provided.

The Sargent Committee complains that there is a serious dearth of adequate accommodation whether in hotels, rest houses, hostels, camping sites or in any type of lodging—both for External and Indian tourists whatever their means. The Committee felt very strongly that a 'sine qua non' of the development of tourist traffic will be a reasonable solution of this problem of accommodation and they accordingly desire to refer to this aspect of their recommendations in a little more detail.

Chain Of Hotels

"The Committee feel that a chain of first class hotels up to international standard will have to be provided if foreign tourists are to be satisfied. The Committee were in no doubt that the Indian Railways ought to make an important contribution towards meeting this need. These hotels would serve in addition to the foreign tourists the class of well-to-do Indian tourists who are accustomed to the European way of living. The plans of the Civil Aviation Department include first class hotels at the principal aerodromes."

"In catering too, India is far behind other countries, and special steps will have to be taken to improve the cuisine and service of the public establishments in the country with the direct object of attracting tourists and encouraging tourist traffic. There is a wide scope for improvement."

"What is required is not only to help in building up luxury establishment to cater for the richer class of tourists but also to encourage the establishment of middle class hotels and eating houses; and most important of all to lay down standards by which such facilities provided by private enterprise can be judged. Inspection of the facilities provided by private enterprise, their cleanliness and the reasonableness of their charges, are matters in which the Organisation that Committee propose will actively have to interest itself."

The Central Advisory Council for Railways considered that there was no justification for continuing separate Refreshment Rooms for European style and Indian style and for separate communities. They recommended that two categories of Refreshment rooms should be provided, one serving vegetarian food and the other non-vegetarian food, and that provision should be made in both for the supply of special dishes to suit varying tastes, including food cooked and served to suit the requirements of people who are accustomed to the Western style of catering. The Refreshment Rooms should be open to all clases of passengers without distinction.

The Council agreed that the serving of alcoholic drinks in Refreshment Rooms and Restaurant Cars should be discontinued.

Restaurant Cars

The Council was divided in its opinion regarding the facilities to be provided for meals on trains; some members held that facilities should be provided for serving meals on running trains through Dining Cars without any distinction of the class of tickets held; others were of the opinion that Railways should concentrate on making efficient arrangements for provision of food at stations. After discussion the Council recommended that th possibility of making provision for food through Refreshment Rooms at stations and expanding the facilities there to meet the requirements of all classes of passengers, particularly third class passengers, should be explored. Pending this examination the present system of running Dining Cars should be continued, except that they should provide both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food on the lines mentioned above.

The Council further recommended that restaurant cars should not be replaced while they have completed their life which would result in a gradual elimination of these carriages.

As against this picture the Central Advisory Council for Railways at their last meeting recommended that the Railway Board should prepare a scheme for associating members of the Central Advisory Council for Railways with railway working on a footing similar to the schemes of non-official visitors to hospitals, jails and such other institutions. The intention of the Council was to enable the members to obtain first-hand knowledge of railway working, with particular reference to the aspects which relate to service to the public.

The schemes of non-official visitors to hospitals, jails, etc., visualise tours or inspections 'conducted' by the officials. During the discussions in the Council, the view expressed was that "conducted inspections" will not serve the purpose for which the scheme is intended.

The Proposal

The following proposals are accordingly placed before the Council for their consideration:

(1) Members of the Central Advisory Council for Railways will function as 'visitors to the railways' on whose Local Advisory Committees they are nominated as representatives of the Council. They will make surprise visits to stations within the jurisdiction of the Local Advisory Committee, with a view to acquiring first-hand knowledge of current railway problems.

(ii) During these inspections, members will concentrate on aspects of railway working connected with service to the public which will include:

(a) Issue of tickets and ticket checking; (b) Catering, (c) Water supply, (d) Passenger facilities on station platforms, waiting rooms etc. (e) Facilities available to the public for obtaining information regarding train timings. (f) Facilities available to the public for booking and delivery of goods.

(iii) To enable members to undertake these inspections they will be provided with a First class pass available between any station and any station over the railway concerned.

(iv) To avoid any interference with the general discipline amongst the staff on the railway, the following procedure will be followed.

(a) Members will not discuss complaints or problems with the staff concerned. If they want any factual information they will obtain the same from the Station Master or the Assistant Station Master of the Station, who may be on duty at the time.

(b) They will not entertain any complaints from the staff.

(c) They will not actually participate in ticket checking, this does not, however, preclude their observation of the methods adopted at the station in this matter.

(d) When any complaint is noticed by them or brought to their notice during their inspections, they will enter the same in the Complaint Book which is kept at the station.

(e) At the conclusion of the tour, they will send a full report on each station inspected together with their observations to the General Manager who will take necessary action.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs 5 3 questions Rs 2 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17

NETRA PRABHA

BEST SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF EYES

TRADE MARK D.No. 25056 NETRA PRABHA No.2

Available From:— BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE, 149 SHROFF BAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

MFGD. BY RAMDAS MOTILAL SHAH

INDIA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY LIMITED

INDIA to UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY

Vessels	Ready	Closing
s.s. Indian Shipper	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

For all particulars apply

Agents:—

LIONEL EDWARDS LTD.,

Nicol Road, Ballard Estate

Bombay. Phone: Bombay 26240

FREE

To regain lost vigour and vitality just send annas 6 in stamps to get free a copy of very interesting and valuable Guide Book (111) Pages

KAVIRAJ (Dr.) KHAZAN CHAND B. A.

Famous Specialist and Gold medalist.

Hauz Kazi Delhi (India)

Skit

On Ramas Of Bombay

By E. B.

There is one trait of Gandhism which is very much in evidence in Hindu homes of Bombay—namely, the chanting of RAMA-NAMA. And the reason therefore is that the household servant is called a Rama!

The stocky, fellow from the Konkan who does all the menial work in the Hindu households which can afford it in Bombay, may have no more than nominal affinity with the Prince of Ayodhya, but in his own sphere, he is as much a power as a royal ruler or a modern dictator!

Most house-holds which employ a Rama on part-time basis, are in a flutter at their meal-times. The Rama like the country-doctor has always a big round to make; and he comes to each house but once, morning and evening. If you miss him at the correct time, or rather, if you are not ready with your pots and pans for him to clean the moment he drops into your house, then woe to you that day or night, for he comes not again. This is a nuisance especially in the evenings.

Wandering about any Hindu locality in the evenings you will hear many a householder say, "We will talk about it later—for it is late now for meals and the Rama will come in any moment! So good-bye!" The late-comer from office will always have a battle royal to wage with his Rama, who simply will insist on coming to the house at HIS convenient time, and will NOT turn up again later at night. Your office pre-occupations which hold you up till a late hour, are no concern of his. If the pots and pans are not ready at his usual time, off he goes to the next port of call!

Interesting Phenomenon

This Rama of Hindu Bombay is a most interesting phenomenon. As a menial servant, and as constituting the poorest rung of the social ladder his education is nil. He only understands Marathi and he is sure to prove a poser to protagonists of India's lingua franca, some day or other! For he resolutely gives the go-bye to Hindi and Hindustani! In the old pre-war days, we had perhaps half the number of family households in Bombay that we now have. The Rama was a cheaper commodity then, and more amenable to discipline and dictatorship.

Wartime has benefited him, at the expense of the harassed householder, for whom he now cares two hoots. If you try lecturing a Rama, you will see him walk out of your service with the air of a wounded diplomat. So, Hindu households in Bombay have conceived a very wholesome respect for the status and prestige of a Rama whom they never abuse or order about as in the old days. There is a much more conciliatory tone in the atmosphere than at any time before because the scarcity of servants is acute and a Rama who walks out in dudgeon is so difficult to replace!

Communal Unity

I am a householder who has learnt my facts about the Rama through the painful school of experience. Before I became the expert that I am, I once tried to show off who was master in my household. The Rama turned up when we were right in the midst of our meals. I asked him to wait for a few minutes. Quick like a shot came the reply that he had a lot of work to do. I told him to come again later on. He said he would have no time. He went on to remind me, in not very polite tones either, that very often he was held up like this in my house and that we should try to be more businesslike! I flared up and shouted that he would be sacked that very moment. I threw his money in his face and asked him to go to the devil!

Next day, my wife tried to engage another Rama to replace him—and then we came against the real rub! No other Rama would take up work in a household where the previous Rama had been dismissed, for no fault of his! And, so for my folly of quick temper, we had to carry on without a servant for quite some time, till the whole episode was forgotten in the neighbourhood and another Rama could enter my service, without loss of face in the community!

Surely, THAT is an example of unity and community of interest, which supposedly more enlightened classes of people, like clerks and typists and other white collar workers could very well learn, with a great deal of benefit to themselves!

A friend of mine was indiscreet enough to lay violent hands on a Rama. That night, when he was returning from a party at a friend's house, he had the unique and terrifying experience of facing fifty Ramas right at his house-gate, all armed with small lathis and stones and prepared to make a clean job of him for his indiscretion! By the happiest of accidents, a police van happened to pass by and in a split second, he was inside his flat. Very early next day, he went out of Bombay for a change to return only several months later!

Salaries On The First

Next to his refusal to make repeated calls, the Rama's most important characteristic is his insistance on being paid on the first of each month. One of the legacies of British rule in India is the system of salary payment on the last working day of the month and the Rama has taken it to heart so much, because the remittance to his home people must go very early in the month. Employees of Indian businessmen who do not believe in payment on the last working day of each month or on the first of the following month, always have a bad day on the first! For, the Rama promptly asks for his wages on the appointed day!

As an employee in an Indian firm myself, I am conscious of having fallen fathoms deep in the esteem of my Rama, and the best I could do in the circumstances has been to attempt to make him understand that delay in payment of salary was not anything inherently vicious, but a variation of a system. But, the Rama's mental equipment cannot take in such fine conceptions of life as systems and rules. Child of nature that he is, he always insists upon humiliating me on the first of each month, with a demand for his salary—and telling me how I am the only "Shet" who holds up his monthly programme of home remittance!

Busy As A Bee

When you view it with detachment, you can understand and appreciate the Rama's hurry and inability to call again at the same place twice. For Rama's who are not attached to one household on whole-time basis, are attached, on part-time basis, to as many as a dozen households. If you work it on the basis of a quarter to half-an-hour for each house, you will find that it is three to four hours work for him during day and another three to four hours work during night—in summer and rain and winter.

The Rama is nothing if not energetic. He rushes through his work with the speed of a tornado. He does treat pots and pans mercilessly, but that is not a serious menace, because in Hindu households, the metal vessel predominates. If the Rama worked in households which use china and glass, it would always be the story of the bull in the china-shop!

Very rarely is the Rama sick, but when he is, his "jath-walla" working in the next room will come to your place and do his work. In the old days, an off-day in the week or month for a Rama was an unheard-off thing, but recently, in some of the localities of Bombay, a "Ghar-kamgar" Union has come into being and it has introduced the system of a monthly holiday for the Ramas. The Union would not appear to be working energetically, for it is now several months since our Rama asked for a day off! Most Ramas make as much money as junior clerks and typists!

Staunch Hindus

Not being "enlightened" specimens of humanity, Ramas believe in unsophisticated types of celebrations of all happy occasions. Their celebrations involve noise—lots of noise. Lusty lungs, good percussion instruments and lots of enthusiastic participants very often turn nights into hideous nightmares, when Ramas take it into their heads to "celebrate" their occasions. Shri Krishna's birthday is their star day in the year. They take out processions singing songs and shouting slogans en route, with occasional diversions of climbing up half a dozen peoples' shoulders vertically to smash up an earthern pot of coloured liquid which householders hang up in the path.

That is the Rama of Hindu Bombay, fighter and worker and only possible link with Gandhism, in the competition, hurry and hypocrisy of city-life!

"Have you something about how parents should treat their children?"

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THE bidding was brief. South opened and closed it with a pre-emptive bid of four spades.

West, your partner, opens the heart ace. You play the deuce and West shifts to the four of clubs. You win this trick with the king and cash the ace, with South following with the six and senven of clubs. And now you face your problem. There is only one diamond missing from those you can see in your hand and the dummy. Who has it? How many clubs does your partner have? Should you return another club or a diamond?

The problem isn't easy. You cannot be absolutely sure that West started with four clubs, because his lead of the four-spot would be proper from three to the queen. You can be certain that he has the club queen, however, because with nothing in the suit he would lead the top....and not the low card. Well, East, what would you lead?

The player who held the East hand actually returned a club. South ruffed, yanked the trumps, and won the rest. The diamond lead would have defeated the contract.

As we said, the solution of East's problem isn't easy. The clues are tenuous. The principal one goes behind West's shift to the club four, to his opening lead of the heart ace. West doesn't have the heart king, for though he might have made a fancy lead from ace-king, he then would have continued the suit. Nor does he have more than five hearts at most, for South's king has not appeared.

Don't look now at the West and South hands, because you are going to have a problem with the East cards in the defense of the following deal.

Both sides vulnerable.

South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 6
♡ 9 8
◇ A K Q 10 7 4 2
♣ J 10 2

WEST
♠ 8 7 5 3 2
♡ A 6 5 3
◇ —
♣ Q 9 5 4

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q 10 4 2
◇ J 9 8 6 3
♣ A K 8 3

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 10 9 4
♡ K J 7
◇ 5
♣ 7 6

As between laying down the heart ace and leading a singleton diamond, the likelihood is that West would open the singleton. Furthermore, if he had only one diamond in his hand, there was a good chance that even after opening the heart ace, he would shift to the diamond—trying to kill the dummy. On this reasoning, East has a hint that South, not West, has the missing diamond, and he should return the suit in the expectation that West will ruff.

"What's today's date?"

"You said you had one with the cashier."

Medical man: "What are you going to make of him. A Doctor?"

Fond Parent: "Good gracious, no! He couldn't kill a fly."

"How is it you are at the bottom of the class, Johnny?"

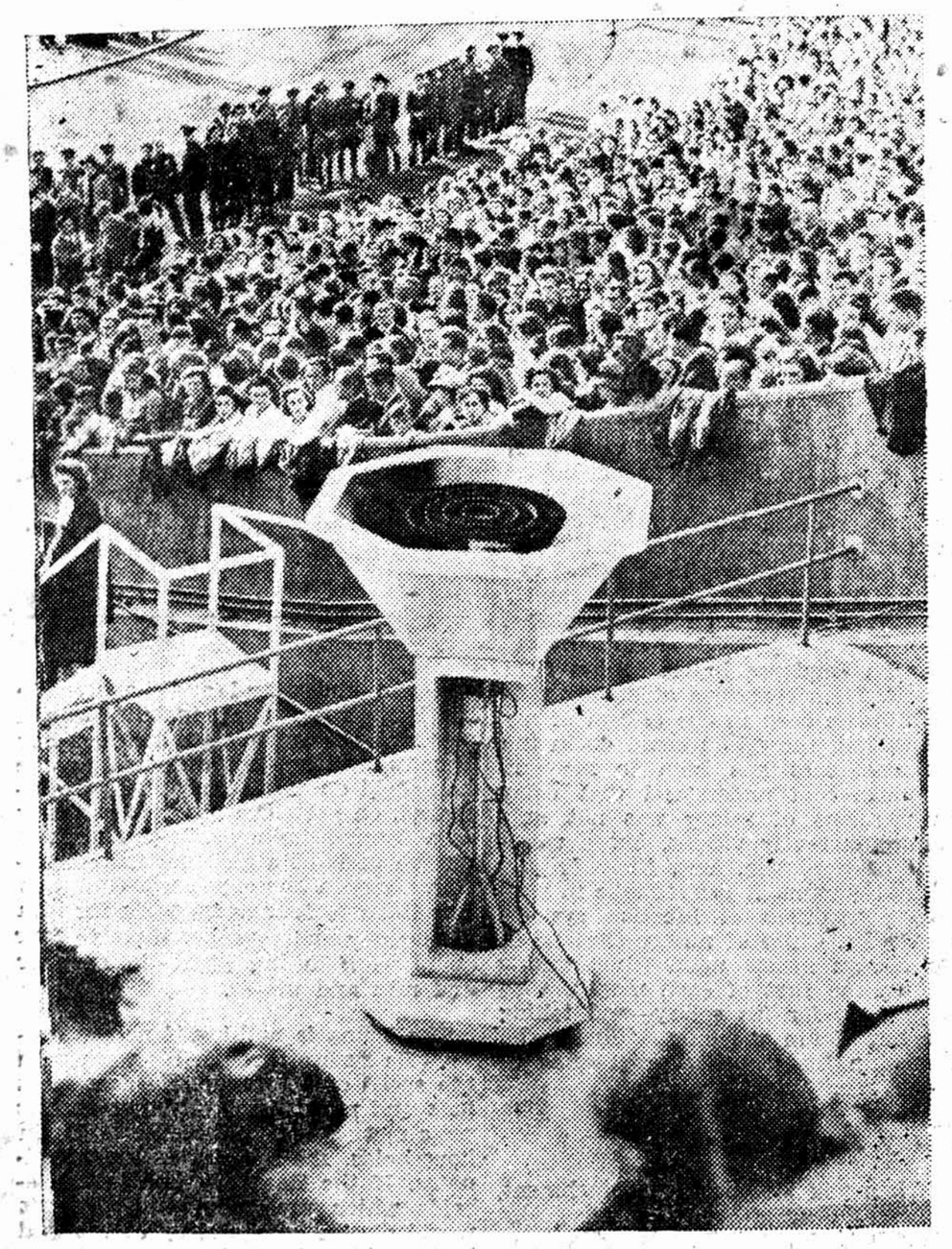
"I don't think my father can be good at home work, sir".

Callow youth: "Yes! Mrs. Tootlebury, I always shave up".

Mrs. T: "Really! Now if you'd asked me I should have said you shaved down."

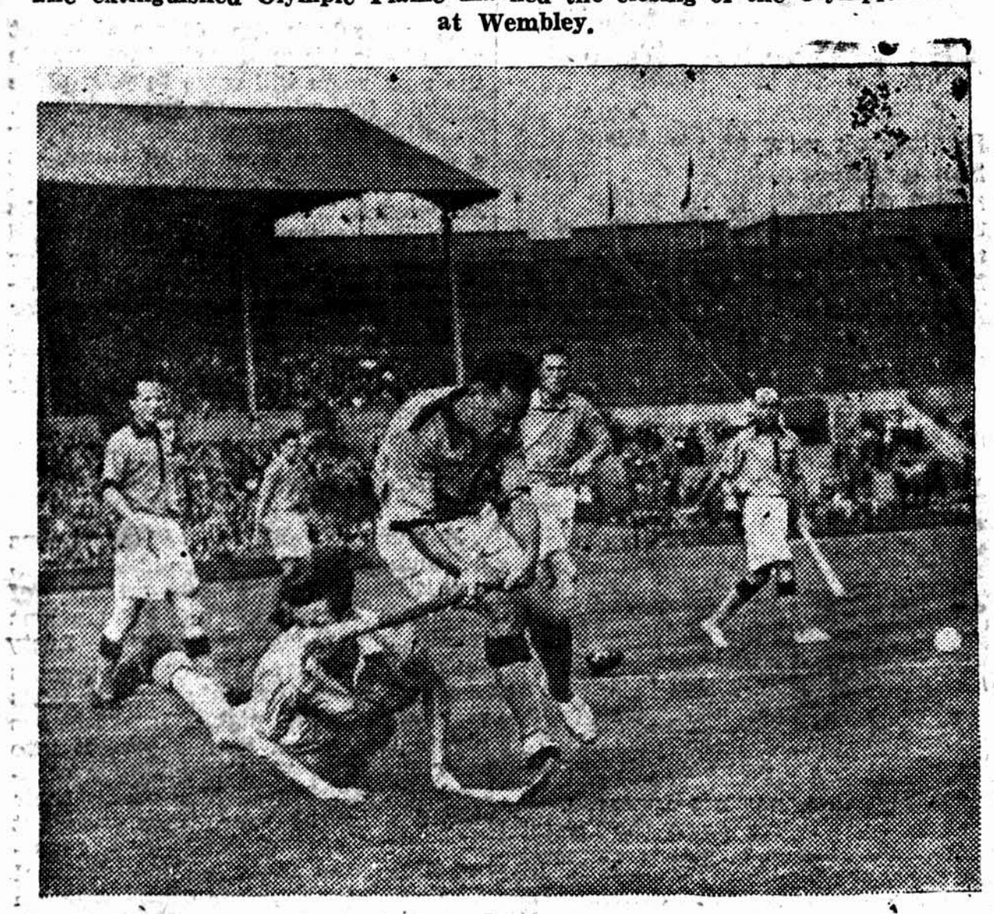
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Olympic Highlights

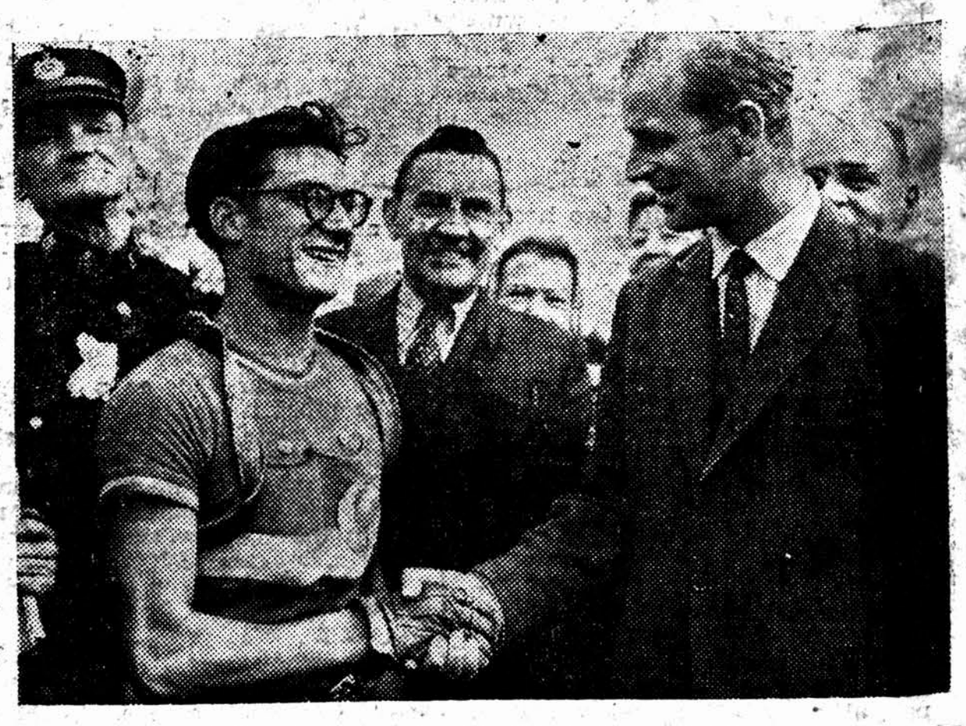


The extinguished Olympic Flame marked the closing of the Olympic Games at Wembley.

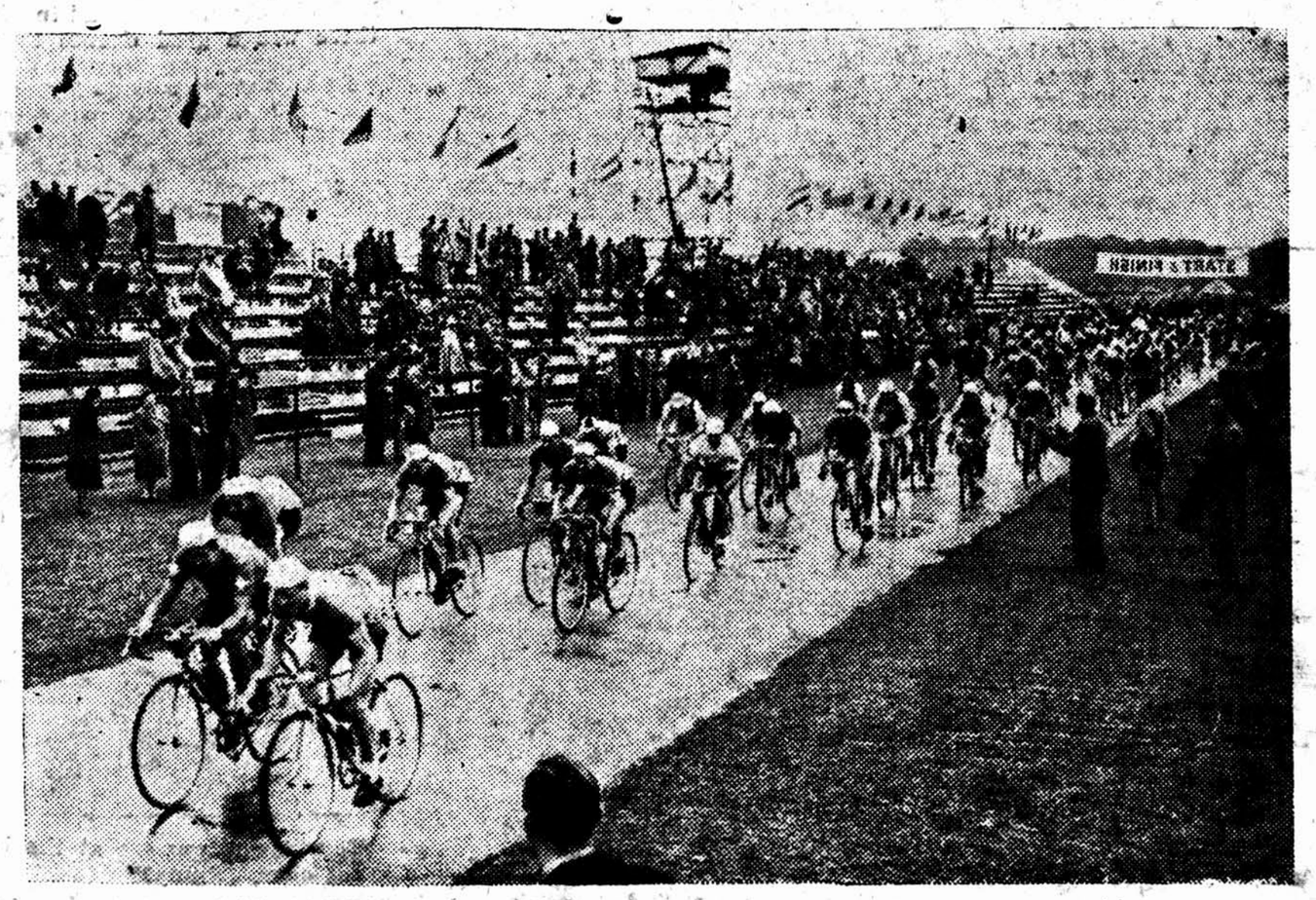
The Olympic Flag after being lowered is carried past the Olympic Flame which has been extinguished.



A Dutch player goes down during an attempt to stop an India attack on their goal during the Olympic Hockey Semi-Final.



The Duke of Edinburgh shakes hands with J. Beyaert of France who won the gruelling 20-mile cycle road race, at Windsor. There were twenty-five Nations represented in the event.



The start of the Olympic Cycling Road Race at Windsor Great Park. The race was over a distance of nearly 121 miles and both an individual event and a team race.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S. Natarajan.